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WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6D.  
FIVEPENCE.



THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW: A SKETCH ON THE BRIGHTON BEACH.  
SEE PAGE 429.



## END OF THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The war which has been lately brought to a close in Paraguay will, doubtless, be faithfully chronicled, though not for the benefit, it may be, of the existing generation. Almost everything pertaining to the Paraguayan nation—if such it may be called—rests in obscurity. The policy of isolation which its rulers enforced; the geographical position in which the country is situated; and, above all, the fact that no scraps of historical knowledge could find its way from it to the rest of the world without passing through the hands of the jealous or hostile States which surround it, make it very difficult to ascertain either the causes, the objects, or the detailed incidents of the late five years' war. Two or three features of the contest, however, loom in the misty past with sufficient distinctness to impress themselves upon the reflecting mind. It is tolerably certain that whatever Paraguay was, or aspired to be, she has been all but blotted out from among the South American States; and it appears to be incontestable that, owing to whatever cause, the inhabitants of Paraguay, men and women, fought for the independence of their country with a perseverance and a devotedness so heroic that few of them were spared to witness the last struggle, in which the Dictator Lopez refused quarter and perished.

The beginning of the war was confined to Paraguay and Brazil. It was in August, 1864, that Lopez broke off friendly relations between the Republic and the Empire, but it was not till the spring of 1865 that hostilities were commenced. Very soon afterward, however, neighbouring States were lured or dragged into the contest. The seizure of Corrientes by Lopez, deemed necessary, it may be supposed, to the command of the two rivers Paraguay and Parana, close by the junction of which the town was situated, fired the resentment of the Argentine Republic, to which it belonged. On May Day, 1865, the Empire of Brazil, and the Argentine Confederation, and the Uruguay Republic entered into alliance for the destruction of Lopez. Desperate as were the odds against her in point of numbers and the munitions of war, Paraguay showed no sign of being scared by the triple alliance. With a population never exceeding a million, and with warlike equipments and appliances of a rude and simple kind, as compared with those in the possession of the allies, Paraguay fearlessly encountered Brazil, with its eleven millions of population; the Argentine Confederation, with its million and a half; and the Uruguay Republic, with a population somewhat less. From that day down to quite a recent date the object of the allies remained unaccomplished—Lopez, though driven from his strongholds and his capital into the mountains, was not subdued. The struggle was of the most obstinate character on both sides, and great was the loss of blood and treasure. Some months before the closing incident of the war a Buenos Ayres paper summed up its results to the following effect:—"This war, which was predicted as a three-months' campaign, has lasted considerable more than four years. . . . The war has cost Brazil at the rate of £35,000 sterling and 100 men per diem; it has cost the Argentine Republic about £6000 and twelve men per diem; and it has cost Montevideo £800 and two men per diem. Thus, Brazil has had fifty-six months of war, at a total cost of £56,280,000 sterling, and with a loss of 168,000 men; the Argentine Republic has had fifty-two months of war, at a total cost of £9,360,000 sterling and a loss of 18,720 men; and Montevideo has spent in the same interval £1,248,000 and lost 3120 men; making a total of money £66,888,000, and of men 189,840, expended by the allies alone in this disastrous struggle.

The most contradictory accounts of the Dictator Lopez have found their way to Europe. By some of the organs of public opinion in South America he has been represented as an inexorable tyrant, as a monster of cruelty, as deficient even in military qualifications, and as closely resembling the Abyssinian Emperor who put an end to his own career at Magdala. By other authorities these unfavourable representations have been wholly reversed, or in part modified and in part explained. The refusal to recognise even moderate ability in the Dictator, and the ascription to him, at the same time, of the most horrible crimes, constitute one of those historical paradoxes that require a further element of truth to solve. If Lopez had been by nature the depraved man that his enemies assert him to have been, and more especially if he were also a man of no striking ability, civil or military, how did it happen that he not merely roused, but retained, the most heroic devotion on the part of the Paraguayan people? They were battling against desperate odds, and they knew it; yet, from first to last, they never flinched. Every man among them capable of bearing arms was sent into the field, and, with the most contemptuous disregard of personal ends, accepted privation, suffering, and death in un murmuring resignation. Nay, more, when men ran short, women offered themselves in place of them; and in every retreat before the allies such population as remained followed the miserable fortunes of the Dictator.

Of the grounds of quarrel which originally led to this remarkable war we say nothing, for the very obvious reason that nothing certain can yet be said. If it was brought on by the restless ambition of Lopez, it must at least be admitted that the ambition of Lopez was shared with singular unanimity by his countrymen. But we do not believe that the personal character of the Dictator furnished the element of force which swayed the move-

ments of the war or made it what it was. The geographical position of Paraguay, shut out from all access to the ocean, and consequently from all intercourse with the civilised world, except by a highway of waters to which its own border rivers largely contributed, and which laid the State peculiarly open to aggression from without, must have suggested and strongly enforced one of two lines of national policy—that, namely, of national isolation, pursued by Dr. Francia, and subsequently somewhat relaxed by the first Lopez, or that of the second Lopez, which seems to have been in effect to obtain rights for Paraguay over the river which would give her an outlet towards the commerce and civilisation of the north and the east. When the whole truth is brought to light, it will probably be found that Paraguay, whether only nominally or really governed by Lopez, was consciously contending for the continuance of her nationality, as such, and that the Dictator received such strong evidence of the people's unyielding tenacity of purpose, and of their constant fidelity to his person, merely or chiefly because he was statesman enough to favour and fight for a policy which, once initiated, became identified with maintaining the separate existence of the nation.

The hostility of the Empire of Brazil to Paraguay is more difficult to account for. Possibly the inland Republic under Francia offered a too-easy asylum for fugitive slaves from the Empire—a grievous offence in the estimation of Brazilian politicians and an occasion of bitter enmity between the two peoples. But, however this may account for bickerings in the past, it is difficult to suppose that this cause of international hatred remained unmodified down to the outbreak of the war. Brazil cannot retain a hope for the perpetuation of slavery strong enough to be made the foundation of her policy for the future. It is more probable that she really had no suspicion of what she had committed herself to when she entered upon a warlike expedition against Paraguay. It is not easy to subdue a nation which is ready to convert its whole adult population into its army. It is still more difficult in those cases in which Nature sides with a people in repelling invasion. And it becomes all but impracticable when, in addition to these obstacles, there exists on the part of the invaded an utter contempt of life as compared with national independence. "A three months' campaign" was, no doubt, what Brazil looked for in an encounter with Paraguay; but, step by step, she was dragged into a five years' war of a literally internecine desperation. The Western World, north and south, as well as the Eastern World, is being, or, perhaps, we may venture to say has been, taught by dearly-paid-for experience that no ruler can kindle a conflagration to be managed and limited at his will—that, while it is almost child's work to excite tempestuous passions, it transcends man's utmost power to draw a circle round them beyond which they can be made to subside into quiet; and that, after all, there is no policy which will justify the most trifling aggression upon the rights of others to establish it. The fate of Paraguay may even yet be avenged upon the triple alliance which caused it, not, indeed, by the hand of retaliation, but by the Providential retribution which invariably, but not always immediately, follows the perpetration of gigantic evils for purely selfish ends.

## EMIGRATION.

The British and Colonial Emigration Society intend to send out 1350 additional emigrants on board ships which will leave England for Canada between this and June. At a meeting of the executive committee, on Wednesday, a donation of £100 from Messrs. Hoare, the bankers, was acknowledged; and it was agreed that one hundred persons of the artisan class should be forwarded to Western Australia early in May. It is the intention of the society to send all the emigrants they can to Quebec, where an organisation has been formed for their reception, instead of to the Australian colonies.

Six hundred emigrants left the Victoria Docks, on Thursday week, in the steam-ship Medway, for Canada.

A party of 312 emigrants left the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway on Monday evening for Canada. The emigrants are being sent out by the East London Emigration Society, which last year sent out 1000 emigrants to Ontario, all of whom are reported to be doing well.

Large numbers are emigrating from Devon and Cornwall. The flow of emigration from the Mersey Westwards increases with great rapidity, and the exodus this spring promises to exceed that of all former years. On Wednesday another multitude of people left Liverpool for New York in the Guion Company's steamer Manhattan, and the National Company's steamer Holland—the former vessel taking 820, and the latter 890 emigrants. Both ships will call at Québectown, the Holland taking on board 345 extra passengers, and the Manhattan 270, making a total of 2325 emigrants which the two ships will carry to New York. On Thursday the Inman Company's steamer City of Antwerp sailed for New York, and the Allan Company's steamer Prussian left for Quebec and Montreal, with about 1500 or 1600 emigrants.

It is stated that hundreds of intending emigrants are going into Cork daily from the surrounding counties for shipment to America. Twelve hundred left Queenstown for the States last week. A few days ago 336 emigrants of a superior class left Londonderry, on board the Minnehaha, a sailing-vessel belonging to the port. A letter from Drogheda states that the tide of emigration from that port for the last ten days has been a general theme of conversation. From fifty to sixty individuals have left by each steam-boat for Liverpool, and there are from four to five sailings in the week. Five sixths of those leaving by the Drogheda boats are fresh-looking youths, male and female. They come principally from the counties of Westmeath, Meath, Cavan, and Louth. The passages have been paid by their friends who have preceded them to the West.

The inauguration of the new promenade and sea-fence at Blackpool took place on Monday. The formal opening was undertaken by Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., and was witnessed by more than fifty thousand persons.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, April 21.

The excitement occasioned in Paris by the resignation of M. Daru and M. Buffet has now subsided, and Parisians have again turned their attention to the coming plebiscitum and the discussion in the Senate. The *Journal Officiel*, in announcing the resignations, informs us that M. Ollivier has taken the *portefeuille* of Foreign Affairs, M. Ségis that of Finance, and M. Maurice Richard that of Public Instruction. The Ministry have thus arranged their difference *en famille*, as the French say, and no further change will probably take place until after the vote on the plebiscitum, at the commencement of next month. The speeches in the Senate on the *Senatus Consultum* prove to be very uninteresting, probably on account of the absence of Prince Napoleon, who has suddenly left for Switzerland. In the sitting on Tuesday some discussion took place on the nomination of mayors, Count de Butenval insisting that these officials should always be selected from amongst the members of the Municipal Councils; he accused the Minister of the Interior of want of respect to the Senate in nominating a special commission to examine the question. M. Ollivier defended his colleague, and declared that both social and administrative interests required these appointments to be left in the hands of the Executive. M. Le Roy de Saint-Arnaud said that he had no objection to the system supported by the Minister; but he should propose to have it regularly set forth in the Constitution. M. Ollivier opposed that course as altogether unnecessary. A division then took place, and the amendment was rejected by 97 votes to 24. On the article relating to the nomination of senators, Count Boulay de la Meurthe proposed to suppress the paragraph which declares that the decrees shall be discussed at a Council of Ministers. M. Baroche, in the name of the Committee, defended the wording of the article. On a division, the paragraph was struck out by 63 votes to 47. The discussion was resumed yesterday; when, after an eloquent speech from M. Ollivier, the new Constitution was unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned its sittings until the Thursday after the plebiscitum.

The sitting of the Corps Législatif on Wednesday week was almost entirely devoted to questioning the Ministry on various matters. M. Lefevre Pontalis opened the proceedings by asking the Government for some explanation concerning the *Comté* charge against Prince Murat. M. Ollivier replied that the decision of the High Court of Justice had been promised to that person, but hopes had been hitherto entertained of an arrangement between the parties. Count de Kératry wished to revert to the question of how the mayors were to act in the vote on the plebiscitum. As the Ministry made no reply he felt himself justified in saying that the tendencies of the Ministry savoured too much of the Regency. M. Ollivier declared that he would not reply to offensive language. Count de Kératry then withdrew his expression of "tendencies towards the Regency," and substituted that of "Imperialist tendencies" in its place. M. Ollivier asked the Chamber to adjourn till the Thursday following the vote on the plebiscitum, which would take place from May 1 to May 8. M. Jules Favre strongly opposed this course, which he considered altogether unnecessary. After some sharp observations between M. Ollivier and the last speaker, a division took place, which resulted in 193 votes for the adjournment, and 63 against it. M. Jules Ferry asked why the judicial examination on the alleged plot against the State had been so long protracted. M. Ollivier replied that the inquiry would shortly terminate, the proceedings having only extended to about two months, instead of four or five, as on previous occasions. The Chamber then adjourned until after the vote on the plebiscitum.

Councils of Ministers were held at the Tuileries on Saturday and Monday. On the afternoon of Good Friday the Emperor paid a visit to the ruins of the ancient Roman amphitheatre recently discovered in the Rue de Monge. His Majesty was received by M. Elie de Beaumont, secretary of the Academy of Science, and by M. Ponton d'Amé-Court, President of the Numismatic Society. On Sunday a juvenile party was given at the Tuileries by the Prince Imperial. The following day the Emperor, attended by General Bévillie and M. Raimbault, was present at the races in the Bois de Boulogne. On Tuesday the Prince Imperial, accompanied by his governor and several of his young companions, left Paris for Fontainebleau, where he is to pass the Easter holidays. He is expected to return in about ten days. On the evening of the same day a grand dinner was given at the Tuileries by the Emperor and the Empress. Among the guests were Earl and Lady Russell, Lord Lyons, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Duke and Duchess de Montmorency, &c.

Lord Granville and Mr. Childers arrived in Paris last Thursday morning.

The annual ball for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund took place, yesterday evening, in the large dining-hall at the Grand Hotel. The Emperor has given 1000*fr.* in aid of the fund.

Last Thursday M. Maurice Richard, Minister of Fine Arts, accompanied by several members of the committee on the Budget, inspected the works at the new opera-house, with a view of making an estimate of the sum of money required to complete the building.

On Thursday evening the deputies of the Left held a meeting at the residence of M. Cremieux, to decide as to how the Radical party ought to vote on the plebiscitum. The discussion between the Irreconcilables and the other members of the meeting appears to have been so noisy that M. Glais-Bizoin found it necessary to make an appeal to concord. The majority of the meeting were in favour of a negative bulletin, and it was eventually decided, on the motion of M. Gambetta, that seven journalists should be requested to draw up a manifesto. At the second meeting, which was held on Saturday, it was agreed, after some discussion, that the manifesto should be signed by the delegates of the press as well as the deputies. M. Jules Favre was absent from both meetings. The manifesto in question was published yesterday, and declares that the new Constitution does not realise the wishes of the nation; that personal government remains intact; and that the right of the plebiscitum is nothing but the perpetual menace of a coup d'état. It is signed by fourteen deputies and eight journalists.

The strike at Le Creusot appears to be over at last; a telegram received in Paris at the end of last week stated that the pits were being worked by almost the full number of miners. M. Schneider left the factory last Thursday. The strike at Fourchambault may also be considered as terminated, as work was resumed on Monday almost everywhere, although a number of workmen were still absent from the foundry.

On Monday the Legitimist papers appeared in mourning, in consequence of the death of the Duchesse de Berri, on the previous day, at her residence in Upper Styria.



## ITALY.

The police at Milan have discovered a secret manufactory of ammunition in that city, and have arrested four persons who are suspected of being connected with it. A tenant of the premises wounded a gendarme dangerously with a revolver while the search was going on, and then escaped.

According to despatches from Rome the Papal army is to be augmented. It now numbers 38,000 men, all arms told.

The golden rose, which the Pope is accustomed sometimes to send at Lent to a female Sovereign who has most distinguished herself by religious zeal, is destined this year for the Empress of Austria.

Cardinal Gonella died at Rome yesterday week.

## SPAIN.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Cortes the House, by 148 votes against 37, adopted the Army Contingent Bill, and also the Public Order Bill, by 156 votes against 27.

Senor Posada Herrera, President of the Superior Tribunal of Madrid, has resigned, and will be replaced by Senor Narceise Lopez.

Some disturbances occurred, on Wednesday, in the suburbs of Puerto Santa Maria and in the neighbourhood of Cadiz. They arose from disputes on the question of wages. A body of forty municipal guards was sufficient to restore order. The rioters numbered 500, of whom one was killed and several were wounded.

## PORTUGAL.

Lisbon was visited on Sunday night by a hurricane, which caused great damage to shipping on the Tagus, and, it is feared, loss of life. The British squadron did not suffer.

## GERMANY.

Count Bismarck is detained at Varzin by an attack of jaundice.

The German party at Stuttgart has held a meeting, at which it was resolved that nothing but an unhesitating adhesion by Wirtemberg to the already united Germany can secure the progress of the country. Another resolution points out the possibility of forming, through the existing treaty relations with North Germany, a complete German federation.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The ancient ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor old men and women (says the *Eastern Budget*) was performed this year by the Emperor and Empress in the Throne-Room of the Imperial palace. The Royal family of Hanover, the principal Court dignitaries, Count Beust, and most of the other Ministers were present, together with an immense crowd of visitors.

The new Ministry has decided to dissolve all the Diets of Western Austria and order new elections. This step is opposed by the German Radical party, which desires that the Diets of those provinces only should be dissolved whose members have left the Reichsrath.

Field Marshal von Hess died recently at Vienna. He was born in 1788, and entered the service as an officer in 1805.

## GREECE.

The King and Queen have returned to Athens, after a tour in the Archipelago.

The French Minister has protested against the new loan, but the Russian Minister has not taken any step in the matter.

A band of brigands seized near Marathon, on Tuesday, Lord Muncaster, Lady Muncaster, and her sister, Miss L'Estrange, Mr. F. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Herbert. The ladies were at once released; and subsequently Lord Muncaster was set at liberty in order that he might obtain the ransom of £2000, which is demanded for himself and his companions.

## DENMARK.

Herr von Raasloeff, the Minister for War, has resigned on account of the non-ratification of the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

## SWEDEN.

The King has given his sanction to several recent legislative acts of the Diet. The most important is that which refers to the extension of political rights to Christian Dissenters and Jews. The others, concerning the press, are of little interest, and only make some trifling changes in the present law.

## RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Universal Exhibition is to be opened on Monday next. Immediately after the opening the Emperor Alexander will go for six weeks to Ems, staying at Berlin two days on his way. This journey is to be performed incognito.

A society has been formed at St. Petersburg, to promote the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in the Asiatic dominions of Russia, upon the model of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

## AMERICA.

The United States Supreme Court decided, on Wednesday, to dismiss the appeal from its former decision, which was to the effect that the Legal Tender Act should not be valid in cases of contracts made before the passing of that Act. Another appeal, involving the same question, was withdrawn.

The Senate passed on Wednesday the bill admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, with an amendment declaring the present State Government provisional, ordering the elections to the Legislature to take place on Nov. 15, and constituting the State the third military division.

It is reported that Secretary Fish has made satisfactory representations to Mr. Thornton in reference to the Darien Canal. A rumour that the latter had presented a formal protest to the American Government on the subject is denied.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill fixing the number of members to be elected at the next Congress at 275, exclusive of representatives of newly-admitted States. By the law of May, 1850, the number was fixed at 233, and since then it has been raised to 242. The change in the relative population of the States has also necessitated a redistribution of seats. Members are to be taken from New England and apportioned to the Western States.

The discussion on the clauses of the Tariff Bill is making some progress. One of the most important—namely, that fixing the duty on pig iron at 5 dols. per ton—has been agreed to. The duty under the present tariff is 9 dols.

Mr. Cyrus Field is in Washington, promoting a scheme for a telegraph cable, under the Pacific Ocean, to connect California, China, and Japan. A memorial has been presented to Congress on the subject.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted a report in favour of making an appeal to the nation on the female suffrage question.

The coloured citizens of Washington celebrated on Good Friday the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment by a torch-light procession. They visited the Executive mansion and serenaded President Grant, who addressed them briefly, urging them to prove their worthiness of their new privileges.

Severe freshets have swept over the rivers of the New England States.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act.

Father Richot and Alfred Scott, Riel's delegates, have been arrested at Ottawa on a charge of being accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. Judge Galt discharged them from custody on technical grounds; but they were immediately arrested on a fresh warrant.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Toronto, on the 7th inst., to express indignation at the execution of Scott.

Newfoundland still refuses to join the Dominion of Canada. The Legislature of the island has rejected a proposal in favour of confederation by 19 votes to 5.

Colonel G. J. Wolsley, at present Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada, has been appointed to the command of the expedition being fitted out for the purpose of restoring order at Red River. Colonel Wolsley is the youngest officer in the service for his rank, which was attained, too, without purchase, and his services quite justify the distinction.

## INDIA.

The agitation against the increase of the income tax continues. An influential meeting has been held in Calcutta, at which resolutions were adopted not only denouncing the tax, but also the large uncontrolled expenditure in England, and the system of charging extraordinary public works to revenue. A memorial to the Duke of Argyll was adopted, asking him to disallow the increase in the income tax and to issue a Royal Commission to consider the unsatisfactory position of Indian finance.

A bill for the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures in India has been submitted to the Governor-General's Council at Calcutta.

The Indian papers confirm the recent statement of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* that Samarcand has been restored to the King or Ameer of Bokhara—the Russians, it is alleged, having found that they have "already advanced further than their strength warranted."

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

There are a few items of news from China and Japan. There had been a great fire at Foochow, by which 700 houses have been destroyed.

In Japan there have been rice riots, and rebels are stirring in the interior. It is even said that Jeddo is threatened. A treaty of commerce between Spain and Japan has been concluded.

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We have telegraphic news from Australia and New Zealand to the 29th ult.

There was another Ministerial crisis at Melbourne, owing to the defeat of the Ministry in Parliament. A pension of £1000 per annum has been voted to Lady Darling. At Sydney the Legislative Assembly had voted the Budget as submitted by the Ministry. Complaints of drought prevailed at Melbourne, while at Sydney there was some alarm from the consequences of heavy floods.

Te Kooti was giving the New Zealand forces great trouble. He had refused to surrender on the terms offered, and had managed to elude the pursuit of the troops.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Cape mail which arrived on Tuesday with advices to March 20, we learn that at that date the Cape Parliament was discussing the Colonial Budget. The Government were under the necessity of proposing increased property taxes and stamp duties in order to meet the deficiency. An amendment was offered in favour of a poll tax, but it was believed the Government proposals would be carried. The House of Assembly had drawn up another memorial to the Home Government against the withdrawal of the troops.

The Government Paper Currency Bill and the Ecclesiastical Voluntary Bill have been defeated.

The select committee of the House of Assembly had drawn up a petition to the Government deprecating the withdrawal of the troops and praying that such a measure might be postponed till the colony should be in a position to effectually protect its frontier. A Defence Bill was under consideration for enrolling all male colonists between the ages of fifteen and fifty, with the exception of those unsuitable from ill-health or official positions.

Moshesh, chief of the Basutos, is dead.

Buenos Ayres has been visited by a severe storm, causing much loss of life and great destruction of property: 100,000 sheep are said to have been drowned.

The Peabody tomb in the United States has been entered by burglars, whose object was to plunder the silver plates and handles from the casket which had been deposited in the tomb. They gained their object, but they were speedily apprehended.

The town of Odessa celebrated, a few days ago, the fiftieth anniversary of the entry of General Kotzebue, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, into the service. On this occasion the Emperor Alexander conferred on that officer the insignia in diamonds of the Order of St. Andrew.

According to the *Eastern Budget*, it is proposed to establish a new route to India, which is to be a formidable rival to that by Brindisi. A railway is to be made connecting the Austrian lines with the port of Santa Quaranta, in Epirus. The principal advantage of this port appears to be that it is 760 miles nearer than Brindisi to Alexandria.

Additional information respecting the death of Lopez (announced in our impression of last week) has been received. He was defeated with 1000 men, on March 1, by General Camero; and, refusing to yield, was shot by a Brazilian lancer. Don Francisco Solano Lopez was born in 1827, and succeeded his father as President of Paraguay in September, 1862. He has been engaged ever since March, 1865, in the war with Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.

The new Victorian flag has been formally adopted. The inauguration ceremony took place, on H.M.V.S. Nelson, on Feb. 9. The flag, which has been adopted at the suggestion of the Admiralty to distinguish the vessels of the Victorian Navy, consists, for vessels in the service of the Government, of the blue ensign with five white stars, representing the constellation of the Southern Cross, in the fly; and for merchant-vessels, of the red ensign, with the same badge in the fly.

Mr. Thomas White, jun., Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario, appears again in print in reply to some remarks which have been published as to the unfavourable aspect of emigration to Canada. He alleges the truth to be that, with the single exception of wearing apparel, in which there is a difference of about 15 per cent in favour of England, and, if the larger cities and towns in Canada be alone considered, in the matter of fuel, the cost of living is very much less, and the style of living among working people very much better in Canada than it is in England.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

We are glad to hear that the Craven Meeting in future will only extend over four days; for, though there are about 700 horses in training at Newmarket, there has hardly been a decent field for any race during the week. The pleasantest feature of the first day was the reappearance of General Peel's and Sir R. Pigot's colours on a racecourse from which they have so long been absent, and we trust they will soon be seen in the van. Perry Down was entered to be sold for £100 in the Craven Stakes; yet, though in receipt of 26lb., he could not make any fight with Rosierucian; and it is difficult to understand how he managed to finish third in last year's Two Thousand. Idus ran a good colt in a £100 plate, but he failed to give Pate 10 lb.; and this mare, who evidently stays better than has been supposed, must have a fair outside chance for the Oaks. Bay Roland, the "dark" Derby outsider, in receipt of 13 lb. from Idus, finished third; he is a very handsome colt, though not nearly so good as he looks, and this performance quite puts him out of court for the great event.

The Newmarket Biennial, which was won by Pero Gomez last year, and produced such a desperate finish between The Earl and Blue Gown in 1868, brought a very moderate field to the post on this occasion. Astolfo has not improved the least since last year, and, as he absolutely finished behind such a roarer as Perambulator, his Derby prospects seem hopeless. Alexander is capable of great improvement, as he was not nearly fit; and it was wise policy to divide the stakes with the Skirmisher—Fistiana colt after the dead heat, for another severe race might have done him great harm. On Wednesday Mr. Bowes's Derby candidate, Goldsborough, made his debut in the Column Stakes; he was a bad last to Roderick Dhu, and will probably be saved a journey to Epsom. Several of the Derby have run so miserably lately that the race seems confined to very few; and if nothing has happened to Camel, and Sunshine is well on the day, we do not see how anything can hope to beat the pair. The misfortunes of backers culminated in the Newmarket Handicap, in which race Sabinus (6st. 13 lb.), who took such a grand double-first at Epsom, could not even get a place. The horse looked very well, and his easy defeat is quite unaccountable; still, it must be remembered that the course is one of the severest in England, and one over which every pound of weight tells terribly.

Sir Joseph Hawley has received a decisive check at the very commencement of his proposed reforms, for at the annual general meeting of the Jockey Club, which was held at Newmarket on Wednesday last, he could not even obtain a committee before which to bring his proposals. The proposition of forming a committee was put to the vote, and, while nine members were in favour of it, sixteen were against it. That some reforms are needed there can be little doubt; but Sir Joseph Hawley has treated the Jockey Club in such a very cavalier manner that he could not hope to obtain much support from it. However, his efforts have done this much good, that the club has been stirred up to action, and will fully consider the present condition of the turf at a general meeting during the First Spring week.

The double and single games at rackets wound up the annual series of contests between the Universities, and the former produced one of the closest and most exciting matches ever seen. C. Clay, who has played for Oxford on two or three previous occasions, was well supported by C. J. Ottaway, the public schools champion; but M. H. Stow, the Cambridge crack, was not so fortunate in his partner, as though the Hon. A. C. Bruce occasionally played well, he missed a good many easy strokes. Seven games constituted the rubber, and, at the end of the sixth, "three games all" was called; in the seventh, however, the dark blues secured a very easy victory. Ottaway fully sustained his Eton reputation, but Clay has played better in former years, and perhaps the honours of the day went to Stow, whose performance was so brilliant that a very close match was anticipated between him and Clay in the single-handed game. These anticipations, however, were sadly disappointed, as the play shown by the Oxonian was immensely superior to that of the previous day, while Stow seemed altogether out of form, and was very lame in addition. Clay won three games right off, and thus both matches fell to Oxford; and these victories, coupled with her grand triumph at Lillie Bridge, will help to console her for the loss of the boat-race.

The contest for the public schools racket challenge cup (held by Eton) was commenced on Monday last, Rugby, Harrow, Cheltenham, and Haileybury all sending representatives to compete for it. Eton and Cheltenham were drawn together for the first game; but the latter was completely overmatched, and never had a chance, only scoring twenty-two aces in the four games. Then Rugby and Harrow came together, and each of four desperate games was just won by the former, principally owing to the very fine play of H. W. Gardner. Haileybury had a by. On the following day Rugby beat Haileybury by four games to two, Gardner again rendering his school good service, and Eton had a by. The final heat was well contested; but Gardner and Pearson were too strong for the Etonians, and, by winning four games out of six, took the challenge cup to Rugby.

The easy way in which John Roberts, jun., disposed of W. Cook in the second match for the billiard championship created great surprise, and there can be little doubt that the latter's form was too bad to be true. He looked worn and harassed from incessant travelling and playing, and showed an utter want of spirit or confidence. He passed out of the first hundred before his opponent; but then there was an unfortunate dispute about a cannon, which seemed to completely upset him, and he quite lost heart. The spot stroke was again found altogether impracticable on the new-fashioned table, and 55 was the longest break made during the evening. Roberts's whole play, and especially his long hazards was magnificent; while Cook, though he executed some wonderful cannons, showed to little advantage, and was defeated by 478 points. On Monday last the same pair met in Newcastle, when Cook made a break of 294, and won by 589. This shows the absurdity of having one kind of table for ordinary use, and another for championship matches, for the ex-champion will defeat the champion five times out of six when they play on a table with pockets of the usual size. The spot stroke may be monotonous—still, it is a part of the game, and one that requires great skill and study to play properly; so it seems a sad pity to practically put a stop to it.

A skiff-race for £100, between John Bright and George Wakefield, took place on the Tyne last Saturday afternoon. Wakefield was beaten at the finish by six lengths.

There is a prospect of Bradford becoming possessed of another public park. Mr. Samuel Cunliffe Lister has offered his estate at Manningham to the Corporation for public purposes for £60,000, this being about £11,000 less than a sum at which the estate has been valued. In addition, Mr. Lister has intimated his willingness to subscribe £20,000 towards the purchase-money; and he will allow the Corporation to sell some fourteen acres, on which villas may be erected.



## THE LATE GENERAL GREY.

The death of the Queen's late Private Secretary, General the Hon. Charles Grey, which took place at St. James's Palace three weeks ago, was duly announced in our obituary notices. He was the second son of Charles, Earl Grey, K.G., who carried the first Reform Bill, by the only daughter of Lord Ponsonby.

The lately deceased gentleman was born at Howick House, Northumberland, on March 15, 1804. He entered the Rifle Brigade as Second Lieutenant in 1820, became Lieutenant in 1823, Captain in 1825, Major in 1828, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831. He commanded the 31st Regiment from 1833 to 1842, became full Colonel in 1846, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1854. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1861, and was Colonel of the Buffs from 1860 to 1863, when he was transferred, as Colonel, to the 71st Foot. He became a full General in 1868.

Colonel Grey acted for some time as Private Secretary to his father while First Lord of the Treasury, and sat in the Parliament of 1831, in the Liberal interest, as M.P. for High Wycombe; he was again returned by the same constituency to the two first Reformed Parliaments. It was in his last re-election, December, 1834, that he had as his opponent no less a person than Mr. Disraeli, who then professed Radical opinions, and who polled 128 votes against 147 recorded for the Hon. Charles Grey. Upon her Majesty's accession he was appointed one of her Equeries; and he acted as Private Secretary to the late Prince Consort from 1849 to his death, in December, 1861, since which date he has served her Majesty in the same capacity. In 1866 he was appointed joint Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse. He has frequently attended the Queen in her visits to Balmoral and Osborne, especially since the death of Sir Charles Phipps. General Grey, it will be remembered, was the editor and compiler, with her Majesty's assistance and direction, of the biographical memoir of the



THE LATE GENERAL THE HON. C. GREY.

"Early Years of the Prince Consort." He was also the author of a biography of his own father, entitled "Life and Opinions of Charles, Second Earl Grey."

The late General Grey married, in 1836, a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Farguhar, by whom he has left one surviving son, now heir presumptive to the Earldom, and four daughters, the eldest being Duchess of St. Albans.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

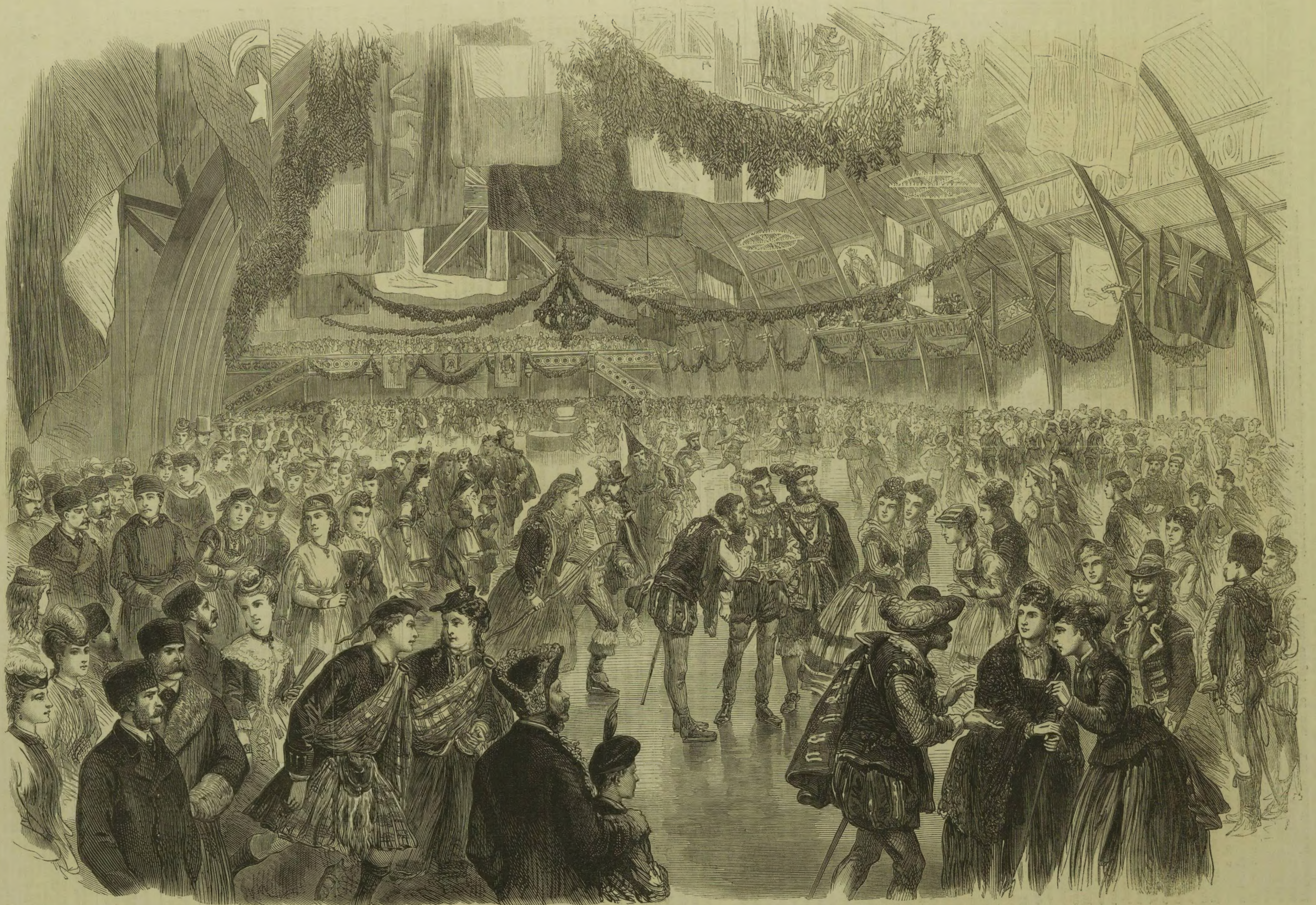
## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN INDIA.

Among the incidents of the late sojourn of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in the Bombay presidency of India was his trip by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to the Bhor Ghaut. He was accompanied by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor of Bombay. Our illustration shows the scene at their departure from the Parell station, near the city of Bombay, on the 16th ult. The Prince is standing near the carriages, with the Governor on his left hand, and Mr. Conder, the general manager of the railway, on his right. Colonel Fraser, of the 11th Hussars, stands behind them. To the left of the group are the carriages and escort from Government House; and in the background are the workshops of the Bombay and Baroda line, with Kumballa Hill in the distance. His Royal Highness and the Governor, on arriving in the hills, were entertained by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at his bungalow, or villa, near Khundalla. The Prince, on his return to Bombay, travelled down the Bhor Ghaut, a distance of seventeen miles, upon an open truck or trolley, driven by Mr. Manning, chief engineer of the railway, so as to get an uninterrupted view of the stupendous scenery of this line. We are obliged to Mr. C. W. Hawkins, the locomotive superintendent, for the photograph from which our Engraving is made.



DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FROM THE PARELL STATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.





MASQUERADE BALL AT THE SKATING RINK, MONTREAL.  
SEE PAGE 425.



## BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at her residence, Darlington, Reading, the wife of T. B. Hall, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 18, Prince's-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of J. W. Pease, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at Khandalla, Bombay Presidency, the wife of T. A. Bulkeley, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Ramsay Station, Bergen County, U.S., the wife of E. W. Teackle (née Vickers), of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Brighton, Richard Creswick, youngest son of the late William Hooker Pinfold, of Hampstead, to Mary Valentine Hervet, eldest daughter of J. P. d'Egville Michau, of Brighton. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at Funchal, Madeira, by the Rev. James J. Hewitt, Chaplain of the English Church, Joseph Miller, Esq., of Lao Palmas, Island of Grand Canary, to Selina Mary, youngest daughter of Lewis Gellie Hamilton, Esq., of Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. J. Alexander Jacob, Senior Curate of St. Stephen's, Bayswater, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Freeman, Rector of St. Mary's, the Rev. Donald Stuart McClean, Vicar of Chastown, Staffordshire, eldest son of Francis McClean, Esq., Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Admiral Peake and widow of Major-General George Macan, Bombay Army.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Kettering, by the Rev. T. Dainty, Vicar of King's Bromley, Staffordshire, assisted by the Rev. H. Lindsay, Rector of the parish, David Torrance, M.D., of Dunchurch, Warwickshire, to Laura Elizabeth Pell, younger daughter of the late J. P. Dainty, Esq., of Loddington Hall, Northamptonshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Deysbrook, West Derby, near Liverpool, Susanna, the beloved wife of Alfred Turner.

On the 12th inst., Emma Mathilda, the beloved wife of Jules Duplessis Esq., of Newtown Park, Lymington, Hants.

On the 17th inst., at Denmark-hill, Caroline, the dearly-beloved wife of George Puckle, M.D., youngest daughter of the late Edward Edwards, Esq., of Champion-hill, S.E., after three days' illness, on her thirty-eighth birthday.

On the 13th inst., at St. Germain-en-Laye, Susan, daughter of the late Joseph Pemberton, Esq., of Clontarf, in the county of Dublin.

On the 14th inst., at 15, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington, the residence of her son-in-law, Stanley Vickers, Esq., M.P., Eliza, widow of the late Wm. Dunbar, Esq., of Aberdeen and London.

On the 28th ult., at Pernambuco, Brazil, John Mathews, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Mathews, Austin, and Co., of that city), aged 69 years.

On the 13th inst., at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Joseph Edward O'Loughlin, Assistant Surgeon 17th Lancers, aged 36.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

SUNDAY, April 24.—Low Sunday. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. J. V. Porah, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate-street; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Bishop of Colombo. Chapels Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. G. A. P. Hart, M.A., Vicar of Arundel; Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7, the Rev. Francis I. Holland, M.A., Incumbent of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone.

MONDAY, 25.—St. Mark the Evangelist. H.R.H. Princess Alice (of Hesse) born, 1843. Meetings: Philosophical Club (anniversary), 6 p.m.; Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Royal Geographical Society (at Royal Institution), 8.30 p.m.; Cantor Lectures at Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Williamson on Fermentation.)

TUESDAY, 26.—The Royal Academy's first exhibition, 1769. Meetings: Art-Union, noon; Society of Antiquaries (anniversary), 2 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Blackie on Moral and Political Philosophy.)

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Meetings: Friend of the Clergy Corporation (anniversary)—Duke of Northumberland in the chair; London Institution (anniversary), noon; Royal Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. A. Lange on the Suez Canal.)

THURSDAY, 28.—Colombia Market, London, opened by Miss Burdett Coutts, its founder, 1869. Meetings: British Orphan Asylum (anniversary)—Prince Christian in the chair; Royal Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.; Society for Propagation of the Gospel (anniversary), 2 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity.)

FRIDAY, 29.—Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818. Meetings: Zoological Society (anniversary), 1 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Blackie on Popular Myths, 9 p.m.)

SATURDAY, 30.—The London University founded, 1827. New Moon, 6.37 p.m. Meetings: Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society Promenade, 3.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Grant on Astronomy.)

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	h	m	h	m	h	m	h
h	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
m	56	54	52	50	48	46	44

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
April 6	30.075	46.1	32.0	61	0	62.4	E. W. WSW.	142	0.00	
7	29.942	47.7	33.5	61	1	32.8	W. S. SSW.	154	0.00	
8	29.926	49.4	39.3	70	3	26.0	SSW. SW.	310	0.00	
9	29.479	44.4	39.9	85	7	40.7	S. WSW. SW.	415	1.43	
10	30.000	44.4	39.9	85	7	35.3	WSW. WNW.	277	1.10	
11	30.123	46.5	37.2	72	5	36.6	W. WNW.	174	0.00	
12	30.151	46.5	35.9	69	7	58.1	WSW. W. SW.	285	0.00	
13	30.186	50.3	41.6	74	8	39.1	WSW. W. WNW.	221	0.00	
14	30.282	52.9	40.2	65	8	45.9	N. WNW. N.	206	0.00	
15	30.446	52.1	40.2	66	0	42.0	N. WNW. NW.	127	0.00	
16	30.446	52.1	40.2	66	0	39.1	WNW. SW.	88	0.00	
17	30.446	52.1	40.2	66	0	39.1	SW. E. ESE.	435	0.00	
18	30.178	46.7	44.1	92	0	40.1	ESE. E.	533	0.00	
19	29.977	55.2	42.4	64	0	38.9	E. SE. S.	190	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

	APRIL 6 TO APRIL 12.	APRIL 13 TO APRIL 19.
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.134 30.024 29.699 29.475 29.785 30.117 30.175	30.218 30.257 30.360 30.483 30.393 30.238 30.012
Temperature of Air	49.9° 51.2° 56.4° 51.5° 45.8° 49.0° 50.6°	51.2° 57.0° 53.7° 54.5° 47.8° 57.3° 57.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	42.7° 44.0° 50.0° 47.4° 41.7° 46.0° 43.3°	46.8° 50.5° 46.9° 49.0° 48.9° 44.6° 51.0°
Direction of Wind	E. W. SSW. S. WSW. W. WSW	WSW. NNW. NNW. WNW. SW. E. E.

**OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.**—The SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours will CLOSE on the 24th inst. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 25, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East. From Nine till Seven. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

**THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS** OPEN their THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on MONDAY NEXT, 24th. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Daily, from Nine till Dusk. JAMES FARRY, Sec.

## A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 30,

CONSISTING OF

TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

THE WOODCOCK'S NEST,

FROM A PAINTING BY J. WOLF;

AND

COTTAGE LIFE,

FROM A PAINTING BY H. LE JEUNE, A.R.A.

AND

TWO SHEETS OF FINE-ART AND NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON:

THE BATTLE-FIELD AT A QUARTER TO FIVE

(A Two-Page Engraving),

AND SIX OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

SKETCHES FROM IRELAND:

A Westmeath Gentleman Farmer Attending Mullingar Market.

Cabin on the Estate of Lord Castlemaine, at Kilkenny West.

Barracks and Ancient Castle of Athlone.

Cabin at Clonfad, Westmeath.

Among the ENGRAVINGS will be the following:—

"The Smithy," by the late T. Creswick, R.A.

"A Game at Fox and Geese," by B. Rivière.

Portrait of the Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Alipore Gaol, Calcutta.

Opening of a New Promenade and Sea Wall at Blackpool, Lancashire.

H.M. Corvette Volage.

Portrait of Sir Francis Ronalds, Inventor of an Electric Telegraph in 1816.

The Brisk Telegraph-Ship at her Moorings in the Channel.

Plassy, a Pet Bengal Tiger belonging to the 102nd Regiment.

New Species of Jackal in the Zoological Society's Gardens.

Musical Instruments in the South Kensington Museum.

[The coloured Engravings are entered at Stationers' Hall.]

Price of the Whole Tenpence; Stamped, to go free through the Post Office in the United Kingdom, One Shilling.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

To ADVERTISERS.—It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this Double Number be sent as early as possible. None can be received after Two o'clock on Thursday, April 28.

**SIXTH EXHIBITION of High-class WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS IS NOW OPEN,** at MR. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, No. 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue included.

**THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome.** The permanent facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW Daily from Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the AUTOTYPE COMPANY (Limited), 36, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Symphonies (E flat), Schumann (No. 7, in A), Beethoven; Overtures (Mendelssohn, (Anacreo), Cherubini; Concerto in G, Piano-forte, Madame Schumann. Vocalists: Madame Monbelli and Dr. Guiz, by permission of the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.—Lamborn Cook and Co., No. 63, New Bond-street; principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—Twenty-sixth Season.—Madame A. Kolar, from Vienna; Herr de Graen, violinist, and Herr Louis Lubek, violoncellist (their first time); with MM. Ries and Bernhard. TUESDAY, APRIL 25, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at a Quarter past Three—Quartet, D minor, Mozart; trio, B flat, Beethoven; quartet, No. 82, Haydn; solos, violin and piano-forte. Single Tickets Half a Guinea each, to be had of Lamborn Cook and Co., Ollivier, and Mitchell, Bond-street; and of Austin, at the Hall. The Record of 1869 has been sent to all members, any omissions to be notified to J. ELLA, 9, Victoria-square, S.W.

**THE ORATORIO CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.** Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight. Madame Rudersdorf, Madame E. Cole, Madame Patey, Miss M. Severn, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. T. Beale, Herr Carl Stepan, &c. Band and Chorus of 350 performers. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony and Area (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Admission, 2s., 1s., and 6d. at Norell's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Fenchurch-street; the principal Music-sellers; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.

**MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERT, APRIL 29.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Songs and Part-Songs.—Mlle. Tina di Murska, Madame Sinico, Miss Stephens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Miss Helen D'Alton, Signor Mongini, Signor Bettini, Signor Castelli, Signor Foli, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Commencing at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and 43, Moorgate-street, City; all Music Publishers; and Austin's Office, 29, Piccadilly.

**MISS BOUVIER'S (Mrs. Francis Drake) COSTUME RECITALS,** at the ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Every Evening (except Wednesday) at Three. Miss Bouvier will appear as Hamlet, supported by Messrs. Ryder, Gaston Murray, G. Rignold; Misses Blanche Wilton, Fossette, and Adams.

**SONGS OF SCOTLAND, MONDAY NEXT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**—MR. KENNEDY, the Scottish Vocalist, will give his celebrated Entertainment on THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND, APRIL 25, 27, and 29; MAY 2, 4, and 6, at Eight o'clock. A Special Morning Entertainment, Saturday, April 30, at Three o'clock. Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Numbered Stalls, 3s.; at all the Music-sellers, and at the Rooms.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, in AGES AGO,** with Mr. Arthur Cecil and Miss Fanny Holland. To conclude with BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**HAMILTON'S GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, AMERICA** AS IT IS, with Musical, Vocal, and Descriptive Illustrations. Every Evening, at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors) all the year round, Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. The fifth consecutive year at this hall in an uninterrupted season. The great company now permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Entrance, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area; Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening Dittos at 7.30. No Fees or Extra Charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. General Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

**THE CHRISTYS' EASTER PROGRAMME,** having proved a sterling success, will be repeated at every Performance during the Present and Next Week. New and beautiful Ballads and entirely New and Original Burlesques. Re-engagement of Mr. Richard Davis, the popular American Comedian, who will appear in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Moore, Little Bob, Paul Deulin, H. Templeton, Frank Pieri, J. Adams, and Mr. W. Sheppard. Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

**W. S. WOODIN'S 134th REPRESENTATION** at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE and GROUNDS NEVER MORE

DELIGHTFUL. The rich blossom of the peach and almond here and there to be seen, the fresh verdure of the lawns and meadows, and the wide and varied landscape, make up a picture which should delight none more than those doomed to live in populous city pent.—Times, April 16. The highly-successful Grand Easter Burlesque Extravaganza, CINDERELLA, by Harry Lemon, Esq., repeated five days next week, Monday to Friday.—Miss Caroline Parkes, Miss Thirlwall, Messrs. T. H. Friend, Fred Evans, O. Summery, Russell, &c. Grand Ballet of Seventy. Three Hundred Performers. Produced with great splendour by E. T. Smith and T. H. Friend. Scenery by Mr. M. F. Fenton. Also, the American Statues, Moe and Goodrich; the Leont Family, Almonte Troupe of Vaudeville, New Troupe of Jugglers, &c. The Artiste daily receive visitors in Tropical Department. Fine-Arts and Industrial Courts, New Picture Gallery; Archery, Boating, Croquet, Croquet, Quoits, Rifle-Shooting, Swings, Gymnastics, Velocipedes, Steam and Velociped Roundabouts, and the Thousand-and-One Attractions of the Palace of the People's Pleasures.

Admission, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season-Tickets (present issue dating to March 31, 1879), at all Entrances and Agents'; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 1s., at the Ticket Stands. A liberal allowance made when Ten or more are taken.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—CINDERELLA, at Three each Afternoon, except Saturday, NEXT WEEK. Great Success. One Shilling. No extra charge.

"The grand ballet 'à la Watteau' is of itself worth the visit and the money. The dresses are superb, the appointments are thoroughly in character, and the floral decorations in the best of taste."—Daily News, April 19.

"The costumes are rich and tasteful, and the groupings picturesque."—Standard, April 19.

**CRYSTAL PALACE NEW SEASON PROGRAMME** now ready, at the Palace, No. 2, Exeter Hall, and Agents'. It contains full particulars of Grand Opening Musical Festival, Grand Summer Concerts, and other Features: Flower Shows, Dog, Poultry, Pigeon, and other Shows, &c. Sent free on receipt of postage-stamp.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—THE GRAND SALOON PUBLIC and PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS, overlooking the Palace and Park, will be OPENED on SATURDAY, MAY 7. BERTRAM and ROBERTS, Refreshment Department.

**MR. D. D. HOME** will give Four RECITATIONS, with Musical Accompaniment, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on Wednesday Evenings, APRIL 27, MAY 4 and 11, and Wednesday Afternoon, MAY 15. He will be assisted during the series by Mlle. de Bono, Mr. Richard Blagrove, and M. E. H. Frost. Subscription Stalls, 16s.; Single Stalls, 5s.; Reserved, 3s.; Admission, 1s., at the Office of Hanover-square Rooms; and Robert W. Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—Reappearance of Mr. SOTHERN in a New Comedy, BARWISE'S BOOK, in which Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Kendal, Miss Robertson, Mr. Frank Matthews, and Miss Gwynne will appear. Preceded by NO SONG, NO SUPPER. After the Comedy, A REGULAR FIX—Mr. Sothern.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Every Evening, FROU-FROU and LA BELLE SAUVAGE. Misses Emily Thorne, Everard, Mr. Job Smith, and Lionel Brough, in the Burlesque; Mlle. Beatrice, Misses Hourade, Lovell, Turner, and Messrs. Job Smith, Young, and Lionel Brough, in the Comedy.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular Comedian, in UNCLE DICK'S DARLING; and Miss Julia Matthews (the original Grand Duchess) in J. T. Douglas's new Opera Bouffe, JUY FAWKES. EVERY EVENING. 100 Ladies as the Court of King James I.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Holidays are all but over, and Parliament men, though unpaid, must return to their work, or rather to their workshop. Could our words have weight with those illustrious artisans, we should address them at this season in a tone "familiar, but by no means vulgar," and in the good-natured spirit which a recess, and fine weather for it, may be supposed to engender, and which the termination of the recreation period will not, we hope, tend to destroy. With the benign influences of the holidays still upon us all, we may venture upon the sort of hint which a man gives to his friend as they lounge upon a railway platform and wait the "up" train. Not at all didactically, and yet earnestly, we would suggest to the returning legislators that the Parliamentary period which ended on the 12th of this month ought to be in no sort a model for that which will begin on the 25th. As in most modern plays, the first act was nearly all talk, and the audience, though bored, were tolerant; but we must really have some action when the curtain shall have risen for the second time.

They've talked their minds, now let them mind their talk.

We should be sorry to hold up that reverent assembly, the House of Lords, as a kind of bugbear to the other House. Doubtless, the result of such a course would be to excite in many British bosoms all the sentiments which threats produce upon the average Englishman. He will be led, not driven, he tells you; and, even if you seek to drive him for his good, he loftily stalks in another direction, trampling alike on menace and on logic. But may we shape our appeal in another way, and ask whether the friends of the House of Lords (and they are a majority in the Commons) have been behaving with consideration towards the hereditary Chamber? Although a good deal of cant has been cleared from the popular mind on the subject of the aristocracy, and though the splendid debating of last year, and, still more, the keen and business-like method in which the Lords treat the operative parts of the measures submitted to them, have done much to disabuse the people of foolish notions about old-world obstructiveness and the rest of the rubbish which used to be preached by the half-taught to the ignorant, there is still enough of the old leaven left. Hustings and platforms can still be found whence spouting against the Peers is yet received with acceptance. If towards the end of the Session a mass of bills are sent up to the Lords, and the time given them to discuss the proposed enactments be insultingly curtailed, and the consequence is that, in their undoubted right, the Peers decline to be hurried through legislation of importance, they will be placed in a false position with the country through no fault of their own. Any candid person, whatever be his politics, will allow that bills which have been altered, clipped, manipulated, and twisted about, as is the process in the Commons, demand from the Lords, and especially from the Law Lords, who look practically at the work, a calm revision, without which it becomes a wrong to the people to transmute such productions into law. Listen, a few months after a new statute has been passed, to the groans or sarcasms of her Majesty's Judges when invited to inform the Bar what is the exact meaning of a clause in an Act. The House of Lords is more than justified in requiring time to "edit" the meritorious but crude compositions of the Commons, who think more of victory than of grammar. In the Lower House there are all the stern joys of combat, all the tumult of a heady fight, all the "fierce delight" of war. The descendants of the bold



Barons are denied these martial pleasures, but may surely be permitted to put the treaties into good form. As matter, therefore, of friendliness to the Lords, and as matter of duty to the nation, the Upper Chamber ought to be furnished with work in reasonable time.

We have said that we desire to talk in language befitting the time—in very different language from that which the country will use at Whitsuntide, if there be not meanwhile a marked change in the conduct of public business. The Premier is preternaturally active, even for him, and he is ably seconded by some of his lieutenants; but, though he has a majority of 120, he is not despotic, and, moreover, a great deal of the objectionable garrulity proceeds from his own ranks. It has been almost touching to notice the various methods by which Mr. Gladstone has sought to enforce the one lesson—the necessity of progress. But he cannot take Legislative Wisdom by the collar, and, with policeman voice, say, "Move on!" Those who profess (honestly, we believe) so much faith in and admiration for him ought to support their gallant leader. If he cannot be a policeman, some of them at least have read Blackstone, and know that every man becomes a constable when he sees the Queen's peace broken. And the way in which it has been broken during the past weeks must be in the recollection of several hundred credible witnesses, in addition to many whose consciences must lead them to a self-crimination on which we will not dwell, hoping for better things in the future.

But there is one class of offender against her Majesty's peace of whom it is not easy to speak with indulgence or hopefulness. This is the class that reminds us of what was said of Edmund Kean's admirers on the first nights, when there were thin houses but loud plaudits, "It is a wonder how so few of 'em can make so much noise." The "independent" members (they do not deserve the taunt that, in old days, attributed their name to the fact that nobody could depend upon them) who insist on forcing forward their own notions, to no practical purpose except the bad one of interrupting real business, have been denounced, declaimed against, shouted at for years and years. Of course, the difficulty of drawing the line between patriotism and prattling has been and will be the fatal barrier to any effectual interference with their ways. It is, we need hardly say, better to bear with the most foolish person who in his place in Parliament asserts the right of speech than to endanger that right for a moment. No constitutionalist, however aggrieved that a noble dogma should be the parent of an ignoble nuisance, could endure the least attempt to fetter oratorical freedom. But members of Parliament, as a whole, are men of the world, and we have a claim upon their common sense. If the House is a national assembly it ought to expedite the business of the nation—if it is, as a patriot declared, only a club (which he did not seem to think a pleasant one), every member knows that at no club meeting or committee would a man be allowed to hinder work as it is hindered in the club of which Mr. Denison is president. The House is not composed of smart young fellows eager to let off their lately-acquired learning before they forget it—we were told to be delighted that a largely extended constituency had returned a Parliament of gentlemen averaging fifty years of age. Averages, as has been remarked in these pages of old, are deceptive things, and it is the exceptions that make the mischief of life. Nevertheless, an assembly in which the majority is composed of middle-aged men ought to know how to impose silence when it "profits not by the talk." Without entirely departing from the spirit with which we began, we must conclude by saying that the affairs of the nation are serious affairs, and that the Reformed Parliament may be expected to display in the coming week more sense of that seriousness than has been manifested hitherto. If the Government gives it too much work, let the excess be respectfully declined, but it is a poor excuse for doing nothing that we have been asked to do too much.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues to reside at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

Thursday week was the thirteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. A party of hand-bell ringers performed in the morning, under the direction of Mr. Miller, on the terrace in front of the rooms occupied by her Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, arrived at Osborne House on a visit to her Majesty. The Prince of Leiningen also arrived at Osborne.

On Good Friday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

The Prince of Leiningen left Osborne on Saturday.

On Easter Day the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. G. Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated.

On Monday the Prince of Wales, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice visited her Majesty's ship Volage, Captain Francis Sullivan, C.B., in Cowes Roads. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Grille yacht, Captain Batleburn, of the North German navy, in the roadstead. The Prince of Leiningen, Captain the Hon. J. Vesey, and the Hon. Thomas De Grey arrived at Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked in the grounds of Osborne, where the band of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines played a selection of music before her Majesty under the direction of Mr. Kreyer. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, Lady Elizabeth De Ros, Colonel the Hon. James and Mrs. Macdonald, and the Rev. G. and Mrs.

Prothero were present. Captain Ratzeburg, of his Prussian Majesty's yacht Grille, of the North German navy, arrived at Osborne and was presented to the Queen. The Prince of Wales proceeded in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., to Portland and inspected the convict establishment there. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord H. G. Lennox, Lord Colville of Culross, Sir John Vesey, Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., Major Grey, Mr. F. M. Allison, and Mr. John M. Minter, M.D., Inspectors-General Royal Navy. As the yacht rounded the breakwater point a Royal salute was fired from her Majesty's ships Achilles and Boscawen. The Alberta came to anchor within a few yards of the Admiralty jetty, when a boat was lowered, and the Prince landed at the pier. A guard of honour of the Royal Fusiliers, with their band, was in attendance at the pier. The Prince was received upon landing by the governor of the prison and by various officers. His Royal Highness drove through the villages of Castletown and Fortune's Well to the prison, where he was received by the Chaplain and the principal officials of the establishment. The Prince was conducted over the prison by the governor. His Royal Highness made a complete inspection of every department. The Prince was heartily cheered by the people assembled to witness his departure. The warders' children sang the National Anthem. The Prince returned to Osborne in the Alberta.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales took leave of the Queen and returned to London. The Prince of Leiningen, Captain the Hon. J. Vesey, and the Hon. Thomas De Grey left Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Colonel the Hon. Dudley and Lady Elizabeth De Ros, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Captain the Hon. J. Vesey, the Hon. Thomas De Grey, and the Rev. George Prothero have dined with the Queen.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.P., to be an ordinary member of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Mrs. Grey to be an extra bedchamber woman to her Majesty.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting.

By command of the Queen a Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, May 4.

The ancient and Royal charities designated the Queen's Maundy were distributed on Maundy Thursday, in Whitehall Chapel, during Divine service, with the customary formalities, to fifty-one aged men and fifty-one aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of the Queen. The preliminary distribution of the minor alms, gate alms, &c., were, in accordance with ancient usage, distributed at the Almonry Office, in Scotland-yard, to aged, disabled, and meritorious poor who had been recommended by clergymen and others of the various parishes in and around the Royal palace to the Lord High Almoner and to the Sub-Almoner, and who were selected for participation in these bounties. One thousand persons were relieved.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, arrived at Marlborough House, on Wednesday, from Osborne. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre.

The Prince and Princess, with their infant family, have left Marlborough House for Sandringham.

Princess Teck has appointed Colonel James T. Airey, C.B., to be comptroller of the household and equerry to her Royal Highness.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left town for Wortley Hall, Yorkshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharfedale.

His Excellency Chevalier Caderna, the Italian Minister, has taken 20, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for a term of years.

The Duchess of Sutherland has left Stafford House for Brighton. The Duke has left town for the Isle of Wight.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left their villa residence at Campden-hill for Albury Park, Surrey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Duke of Beaufort has arrived at Newmarket from Badminton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Brighton.

Earl and Countess Grey have left Howick Hall for Dalmahoy Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Morton.

The Countess of Aberdeen and the Ladies Gordon have returned to Buckland's Hotel, Brook-street.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam and the Ladies Grimston have arrived in town from Gorhambury, Herts.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived in Bruton-street.

Earl Bathurst has left Halfmoon-street, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Thistlethwayte, at Boveridge, Dorset.

Earl Cowper and the Hon. H. Cowper, M.P., have arrived at Panshanger, Herts, from Brighton.

The Earl of Roden has arrived in town from visiting Countess Cowper, at Panshanger.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton have returned to town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, at their seat in Norfolk.

Viscountess Clifden has returned to her residence at Wimbleton, from Biarritz.

Viscountess Halifax and the Hon. Misses Wood have left town to join Viscount Halifax at Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

Lady Herbert of Lea, accompanied by Lady Mary Herbert and her son, the Hon. William Reginald Herbert, have returned to Wilton House, near Salisbury, from Lisbon.

The Wicklow Harbour Commissioners, having obtained a loan of £6000 from Government for the improvement of the harbour, have decided upon constructing a steam-packet pier at Wicklow, on plans designed by Mr. Henry Brett, the county surveyor.

An official communication has been received from the Post Office, stating the intention of the authorities with respect to the use of the halfpenny stamp. It is to be paid upon each newspaper, not exceeding 6 oz. in weight, and will not carry a packet of newspapers under that weight. It will, however, be permissible to transmit newspapers in packets, under the arrangements of the book post, at the rate of one halfpenny for every 2 oz., whenever such a course would be more economical.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

With such weather as has leapt upon us holiday-making becomes the easiest thing in the world. In fact, we are getting days like those of which the American poet so well singeth,

Whereon it is enough for me,  
Not to be doing, but to be.

But it is not to be expected that a well-regulated mind should hasten to suggest holiday-writing. Besides that, one cannot be suddenly sportive (and to the German's mode of inducing prompt liveliness in himself, the jumping over chairs and tables, there are objections), a prosaic fact comes into account. I know nothing about barometers, and have cared nothing about them since I was told by one of the greatest philosophers of the day that the old "wheel" which we used to rap so reverently, as if calling on an oracle, was a useless toy. But the thermometer is not a toy, and if the Sun does not now "dance at Easter," Mercury does. With ten degrees of difference between one morning's register and its successor's, one may be allowed to remember that before these lines are read we may be ordering fires and making non-Kingsleyan remarks on the E. wind. However, let us be thankful for what we have had, and have. It was a great thing that the Household Guard was favoured with a good day, and we ought to rejoice that the holiday folk enjoyed themselves—they have not had many chances of doing so lately. "Estormonath" is making amends for the ill deeds of its predecessors; but "peevish May" is coming, and, on the whole, we will "restrain our raptures until further notice," as somebody in a comedy was advised to do. Yet, when one glows in a hot sun like that of the day on which I write, and recollects the past, it is as impossible as undesirable to forget noble George Herbert,

It cannot be  
That I am he  
On whom the tempests fell all night.

The late Mr. Wright made occasion to ask a terrified servant who, in a supposed wilderness saw a red feather fall from the comedian's Highland plume, and stammered out that he thought it was an alligator, "Did you ever see an alligator that colour, you great fool?" I suppose that Mr. Jamrach, the very intelligent and enterprising naturalist at the East-End, said something of the sort when it was insisted that the poor lizard caught by a boatman in the Thames was of the alligator family. If the report of the police proceedings was complete, I think the boatman's speech was rather touching. He is not stated to have clamoured for remuneration, or even for the lizard's fare from mid-river to shore, but after hearing the decided judgment of Mr. Jamrach that the creature was a lizard, earnestly persisted that he knew it was an alligator. Of course, to doubt the knowledge of the great importer of zoology would be absurd. A penny letter or, I suppose, a shilling telegram, to that gentleman would bring to your door in the course of the morning anything that you might order, from an elephant to a Surinam toad. But one compassionate the lizard-finder's obstinate certainty as to his capture, and would like to know what made him so completely assured. Easy to smile at the boatman, but we all have our alligators in which we believe, and we are very angry with advanced thinkers who inform us that our idols are lizards—and would prove it if we would listen to such heterodoxy.

A phrase, because it jingled, got into use as a rule. We say that we must not review reviewers. All nonsense, of course, like most phrases of the sort. I beg leave to disregard it at the present moment for the purpose of saying that the new number of the *Quarterly Review* is, to use another hack word, a brilliant one. I have seldom seen a better or more varied number. But my chief object is to call attention to an article on the English Bible. We have heard and are going to hear a great deal about "revision." It is desirable, no doubt. But those who have been told to talk lightly of the old version (I say "told," for nobody who has read it for himself will ever talk so) should peruse this paper, and if he be candid he will at once own that whatever is to be done must be done with reverence. Few save students have any idea of the complete system that was constructed for the purposes of the translation, the thorough spirit of business which dictated the division of the work, and the thoughtful and practical mode in which the revision took place. A body of men who knew all that was then known about criticism addressed themselves with earnest thoroughness to their duty, and no skilful arranger of a modern commission could have provided better for the distribution of toil or the conservation of unity in the result. All Englishmen should understand this, and I have never seen the facts more clearly set out than in the opening article of the new *Q. R.*

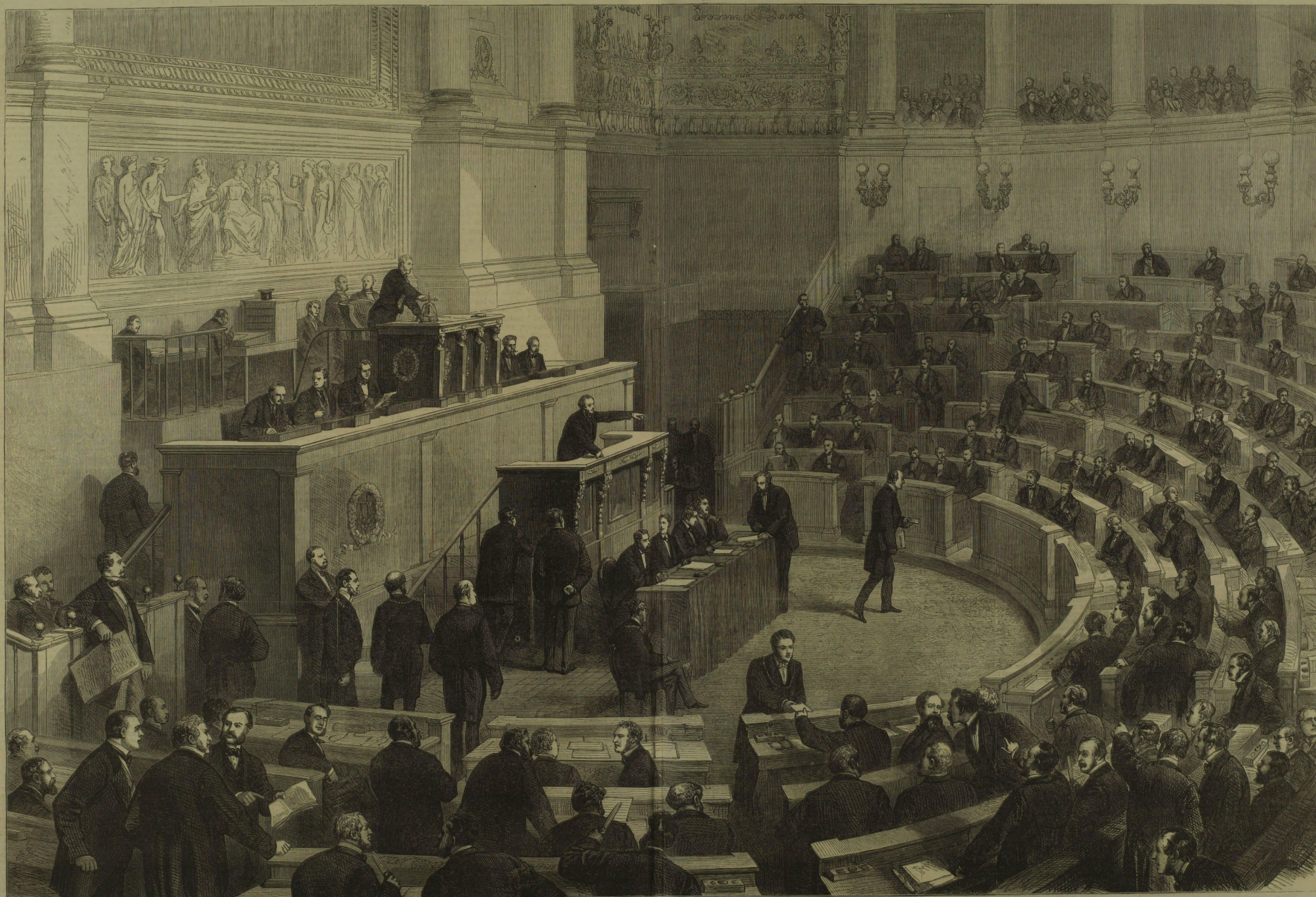
Will somebody compile an Index to Pope? I do not call it a Concordance, for that is a title which has been foolishly given to mere indices—we do not want agreement in the passages brought together. Cruden was right, because in the book he indexed there was held to be an inspired concord of language, but we do not claim this for any other volume. I repeat, an Index to Pope. Ordinary folk want one hugely, to save them from making bets (not that this is not as sound a critical way as another) that any smart couplet they may hear is his, because ordinary folk have read a little of Pope, and comprehended his manner, and have read nobody else of the same school. To him, of course, ninety people out of a hundred give things that are in the satires of Young, Mason, Churchill, Fenton, Roscommon, Hayley, Cowper, or Crabbe. However, bets are lost, and that is the worst of it; besides, they are also won. But reading men want the index also, not only for convenient reference, but because

Every warbler had his tune by heart,

and the chorus of mocking-birds is very ample, and individual birds had occasional "happy thoughts" and happier lines which will often puzzle the best-read Popist. It would be often highly convenient to be able to prove a negative in the matter of a quotation.

Mr. Lowe, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now, as most people know (it is "in the papers"), Master of the Mint also. What are his notions about capital punishment? It does not much signify, as far as his new office is concerned, because we no longer execute the forger. But as a point of "general information" (whatever that means) it may be interesting to know that the most distinguished of all his predecessors, and of all our predecessors, Sir Isaac Newton, was in favour of putting the forger to death. There used to turn up from time to time at autograph sales a letter from Sir Isaac (my note of it is so far back as 1851) in which he recommends that one Edward Metcalfe, who had been sentenced to die for the offence in question, should be left to be hanged. Reference must have been made to Newton, so that here is an instance in which the carelessness charged on our ancestors in respect to such matters is absent. The letter in question was "sold at Donnedieu's sale, July-Aug., 1851," and it is a very curious relic of one who makes us proud to be of his nation.





DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.  
SEE PAGE 425.



## LITERATURE.

*Portraits.* By Augusta Webster. (Macmillan and Co.) The authoress of this series of poetical character-soliloquies is already known to serious students of contemporary poetry by her "Dramatic Studies," "A Woman Sold," and translations from the Greek tragedians. The bent of her mind seems to take the same direction as that of Mrs. Barrett Browning, whom she follows with no unequal steps, having as much power of expression, and more skill of rhythmic harmony in blank verse. She has a share, too, of Robert Browning's faculty of psychological introspection applied to typical characters and moods of humanity, such as she exhibits in this little volume. Setting apart the first two—"Medea in Athens" and "Circe"—which are inspired by the interest of a romantic situation or a supernatural destiny, they are truthful images of our social life, contemplated in a spirit of tender and sympathising sadness, free from morbid sentiment of any kind. "The Happiest Girl in the World," one who has just pledged her troth to a lover, is contrasted with "A Castaway," the self-despising victim of her own past sins, and of her present inability to escape from a career of mercenary vice. The latter subject is delineated with extraordinary force and fidelity to nature. "A Soul in Prison" is an exhibition of the painful perplexity of a sincere religious doubter, who complains of the treatment he meets with at the hands of orthodox theologians. "Tired" is the soliloquy of a high-handed, but over-refined and too fastidious, aspirant towards ideal purity, integrity, and liberty in the social relations of mankind; he feels and talks like one of Bulwer's heroes, finding the world not good enough for him, though it pleases his simple little wife. "Coming Home" shows the tumult of eager affections—of joy, love, and pride—in the impatient heart of a young soldier, hastening by railway to embrace his father and mother, his brother and sisters, after five years' absence at the wars. There is great moral beauty in the character-portrait of the resigned old man "In an Almshouse," the broken-down scholar, who has failed either to win fame and fortune or to perform the intellectual task he undertook in youth, but who has found the way, that of child-like humility, to enter with cheerful gratitude into the kingdom of heaven. The different characters of "An Inventor" and "A Dilettante" are no less instructive. The "Legend of Saint Alexius" is a story of enthusiastic Christian asceticism, narrated in a very impressive style.

*Charles Kemble's Shakspeare Readings.* Being a Selection of the Plays of Shakspeare, as Read by Him in Public. Edited by R. J. Lane. (Bell and Daldy.) The chief hindrance to the reading of Shakspeare aloud, in families and private parties, is the difficulty of perceiving, at sight, what convenient omissions or verbal alterations should be made to suit the feelings and taste of such an audience. It is requisite to spare them not only the occasional grossness of idea or language, which belonged to the popular literature of his age, but the prolixity of detail, more tolerable in a theatrical representation by different actors upon the stage than in a continuous lecture by a single voice. Every word of Shakspeare's plays ought to be perused and studied with profound attention by every Englishman, and by every Englishwoman; nor do we believe they will do harm to any English child. But we certainly do not advise that they be read aloud, without some modifications, in mixed companies of general society, or in the household circle. They were never composed for that purpose, but for exhibition at the Blackfriars or the Globe Theatre; and we doubt not that Shakspeare himself would approve of great changes in an edition to be printed for domestic use. Abridgment of these plays, moreover, by the omission of speeches and dialogues, and even of whole scenes, which are not essential to the main dramatic action, is allowed to the manager of a theatrical performance, in order to get through the play within a reasonable time; and the same privilege must be allowed to the private *virâ voce* reader. These considerations fully warrant, in our judgment, the use of the Kemble selection, which is here published, in three elegant volumes, as a handbook of Shakspeare reading. It is edited by Mr. Lane, the gentleman who assisted Mr. Charles Kemble, when he began his course of public recitals sixteen years ago, in preparing and rehearsing for those delightful entertainments. There are certain marks of emphasis, the accentuation of words, or the stress to be laid on syllables, made by the hand of Mr. Kemble, which are faithfully recorded in this publication. They are not too frequent or too arbitrary and exacting for observance by the most indifferent reader; but they have some critical value to the student of Shakspeare poetry; while they may serve, in practice of reading, to suggest such refinements of feeling and of manner as must enhance the pleasure of the listeners, and help their understanding of the sense. We shall be glad to see this Shakspeare selection placed on the shelf beside the Cambridge or the Staunton Shakspeare, and then to see it very often taken down from the shelf for the social gratification of a family party.

*The Daily Life of the Tasmanians.* By James Bonwick, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Not long ago the author published a very interesting, and at the same time harrowing, book, called "The Last of the Tasmanians." It was duly noticed in this Journal, and it appears to have received the attention it deserved. That a second volume should follow was but a natural consequence of the favourable reception accorded to the first; and it is not improbable that the latter venture will be even more successful than the former. It is not calculated to inflict so much pain, and it is likely to be found no less instructive. It is embellished, too, with illustrations, many in number and, in some respects, as fascinatingly hideous and grotesque as those which gave a charm (of a very peculiar kind) to the previous volume. The race must be spoken of as past and gone; but, ere they were "wiped out," the author doubts whether "the Tasmanian aborigines did not eat better, sleep better, and laugh more than the majority of our favoured and enlightened Europeans." It must be admitted that civilisation is unfortunately attended by many evils, amongst which starvation is especially prominent; and that does not allow the sufferer, so far as one can discover, to eat or sleep well, or indulge in much laughter. And it is pretty plain that the pioneers of civilisation amongst benighted barbarians have a tendency to make the light-hearted aboriginal inhabitant laugh on the wrong side of his mouth. A sketch is given of the geology of Tasmania, and it is a meet appendage; for the whole land is the burial-place of an extinct population, and a geological description of what is literally their graves forms a fit conclusion for the story of "what they ate and how they built—what they sang and how they danced—what they thought and how they married—what were their ills and how they were buried."

"The Supper at Emmaus," the celebrated picture by Titian, which, after having belonged to several of the patrician galleries of Venice, became, towards 1836, the property of Abbat Callotti, and was subsequently in the collection of Prince Demidoff, has been placed in the National Gallery of Ireland.

## FINE ARTS.

Some pictures of importance, recently purchased, have just been placed in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. Of these the most celebrated is "The Holy Family," painted in tempera, which belonged to the late Lord Taunton, and which several connoisseurs of repute believe to be an early work by Michael Angelo, like "The Entombment," also lately acquired. The present picture was bought for £2000 of Lord Taunton's executors—a high price in comparison with that paid for the much larger and certainly superior picture of the Entombment; so rare, however, are pictures of the precise period and character of those in question that the desire to acquire them for the nation may justly be regarded as laudable. Nevertheless, we suspect that the Director, instead of relying entirely on his own judgment, as in the purchase of "The Entombment," allowed himself to be influenced by the dicta of certain professional connoisseurs and "experts" who have perhaps rashly volunteered an opinion upon a most difficult question; at all events, we fully expect that the new so-called Michael Angelo will be fought over more fiercely than the old, or than the disputed Rembrandt of "Christ Blessing Little Children." For our part, we have arrived at a definite conclusion respecting the new acquisition, despite the favourable judgment of Dr. Waagen and other more or less fallible authorities. On seeing the picture alone, as at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857, knowing, as we do, little or nothing of Michael Angelo's easel pictures, and feeling how confessedly difficult it is to ascribe the work with a fair show of probability to any early contemporary of the master, it was excusable to conjecture that it may have been an early effort of the great Buonarroti, the supposition that it was a juvenile performance affording a saving provision against objections as to its manifest shortcomings. But this conjecture seems to us scarcely tenable now that it is placed beside a work which nobody claims to represent the master's mature power, yet which is unquestionably finer and more characteristic. Even when re-exhibited lately at the Royal Academy, we expressed our great disappointment with Lord Taunton's picture, on renewed acquaintance, and also pointed out the differences between it and the picture then in the National Gallery, especially in the technical methods employed in each. Now these differences are far more obvious. For instance, there is no trace of a green preparation in "The Entombment;" the painting is much thinner, the touch more delicate, the modelling more refined; there are far more individuality and expressiveness in the figures; above all, there is much more evidence of anatomical knowledge. The new "Holy Family" is, in comparison, common-place in conception and in the forms, whilst the ignoble type of the Child can hardly be credited to the greatest master of grandeur and dignity.

A small half-length of "St. Peter, Martyr," by Bellini, is a very acceptable acquisition, showing the Venetian master's power in a work of portrait character—a department in which he was not previously represented in the gallery. The saint stands in his Dominican garb, bearing the martyr's palm; a knife sticks in the bleeding head, and a sword is planted in the bosom. Other new Italian pictures are "The Procession to Calvary," by Boccaccio Boccaccio, of the Cremonese school, painting between 1416 and 1518; and two large altarpieces by the rare Venetian master Marco Marziale (painting 1499-1507), "The Circumcision" and "The Madonna and Child Enthroned" with various saints. The last four pictures were purchased at Milan, for the prices respectively of £280, £300, £1005, and £502 10s. An interior by Teniers, with an old woman peeling a pear, is a capital example, formerly in the Cassell Gallery, bought for £600.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor Castle (formerly known as Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel) is rapidly approaching completion. Nearly all Baron Triqueti's marble inlays are fixed to the walls.

The death, on the 11th inst., of Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver—father of Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., and of several other artists, sons and grandsons—will be deplored by a large circle. As an engraver after Turner he was unsurpassed in the variety, and in some respects unequalled in the beauty, of his reproductions. Among the plates by which he is best known are "Caligula's Bridge," "The Departure of Regulus," "Tivoli," "Cologne," "Old London Bridge," "Oxford," "Richmond Hill," several in the "England and Wales" series, many of the illustrations to Rogers's Poems, several of those in Scott's works, and in Campbell's works.

The death is announced of Mr. Otto Münder, the accomplished connoisseur who, under the directorship of Sir Charles Eastlake, held the appointment of travelling agent to the National Gallery two years—an office which was abolished by the House of Commons.

The private view of the exhibitions of both the old and new Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday), and the galleries open to the public on Monday next.

The Marquis of Waterford has accepted the mastership of the Curraghmore Hunt, and will hunt three times a week.

The Government has decided upon a reduction of the light dues levied by the Trinity House on ships entering British ports. It is to take place on Oct. 1 next.

A dinner was given, last Saturday night, to Mr. George Hudson, the ex-railway king, by the inhabitants of Sunderland, in recognition of the public services which he had rendered to that town. The Mayor presided, and Messrs. Laing and Hudson, of the Wear Commissioners, were vice-chairmen. Among the company present were Earl Vane; Mr. Candlish, M.P.; George Elliott, M.P.; and the principal magistrates, merchants, and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood.

The address spoken by Mr. H. J. Montague at the opening of the Vaudeville Theatre, on Saturday last, was written by Mr. Shirley Brooks. We regret that we have not room for the whole of this graceful production, but we subjoin a few lines by way of sample:—

Our aim four words shall utter: they are these,  
The old Johnsonian form, "We live to please."  
What Art, presiding in a pleasant sphere,  
Ought to accomplish, we would show you here;  
Much that has greatly charmed the town, of late,  
We neither would decry nor imitate.  
We seek not to put into "joint" the "time,"  
With grim display of wretchedness or crime;  
Nor try (contemptuous of our wiser sires)  
More stage illusion than the scene requires;  
But what we give shall on the boards be placed  
With careful thought, and, as we hope, with taste.  
Slightly old-fashioned, we are bold to say,  
"Author and Actors ought to make the play,"  
But when the drama ends, and Fancy deigns  
To hand to gay Burlesque the glittering reins,  
We trust you'll recognise all needed graces,  
In dress, dance, music, groups, and pretty faces.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The twenty-fourth synod of the Presbyterian Church in England has been held this week at Regent-square Chapel.

The number of persons in receipt of poor relief in the metropolis during the first week of April was 158,774, being 10,707 above the return for the corresponding week last year.

The festival of the West Metropolitan Jewish School was held, last week, at Willis's Rooms—under the presidency of Mr. F. G. Henriques. Donations to the amount of about £600 were announced by the secretary.

Last week the festival of the London General Porters' Association was held at the London Tavern—Mr. J. D. Allcroft in the chair. The appeal of the chairman was responded to by a subscription amounting to nearly £1300.

Mr. Jackson, sculptor, has completed, for erection in Westminster Abbey, a full-length statue of Lord Palmerston. It is 8 ft. 1 in. in height, and is to stand upon a pedestal upwards of 6 ft. high.

A course of twelve lectures (illustrated by part-singing) on the theory and practice of vocal music will be given, by Mr. Arthur S. Sullivan, in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The course will begin on Tuesday next, and be continued on every succeeding Friday and Tuesday.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street—Sir R. Murchison, Bart., in the chair—papers will be read on: 1, Russian expedition across the Naryn, in 1867, by Baron Osten Sacken; 2, Progress of Russian exploration in Turkistan, by Mr. Delmar Morgan.

Easter Monday contributed its usual quota to the various places of entertainment in and around the metropolis. At the Crystal Palace there were 24,309 visitors, and at the Zoological Gardens, 23,757. Crowded audiences gathered in the theatres later in the day. There were 47,547 visitors to the Crystal Palace on Good Friday.

The Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum has placed at the disposal of the Silk Supply Association a room for the purpose of rearing silkworms during the months of May and June. The association, being possessed of some rare "grain," expect thus to be enabled to demonstrate the practicability of silk production.

The demonstration of working men out of employment, which have been spoken of for many weeks past, took place, yesterday week, in Trafalgar-square. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Land and Labour League, but the attendance was small, and the working men were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Gladstone was soundly rated for his ingratitude; and finally a memorial to the Government was adopted, which was dispatched forthwith to Downing-street.

A deputation from the Sunday Bands Committee waited upon the First Commissioner of Works, last week, to protest against the withdrawal of permission to play in Regent's Park, and to play dance music in the other Royal Parks, on Sunday afternoons. Mr. Ayrton, in reply, said he wished to dispel from the minds of the deputation the idea that they were trustees for the people. They were a self-constituted body. He, on the contrary, was the only trustee of the people, and the public sense of propriety was not to be outraged by the playing of dance music in the parks on Sundays.

Mrs. Kitto, writing from St. Matthias Parsonage, Poplar, petitions on behalf of baby emigrants, and asks for contributions of toys and pictures or picture-books to amuse the little ones during the voyage to Canada. Next Wednesday a large number of families from this neighbourhood will leave for their new homes. As many of them are exceedingly poor, and have reduced themselves to the very lowest point in order to provide a portion of the money for their passage, gifts of clothing will be most valuable, and Mrs. Kitto will endeavour to do her best for the emigrants with any parcels that may be intrusted to her, addressed to 122, High-street, Poplar.

The Dean of Westminster asks for help for the Westminster Female Refuge, an institution which is, in fact, an industrial home, conducted on a plain and simple plan, and has given through the past year continued proofs of its usefulness. The work has been persevered in for fourteen years, the receipts are gradually increasing, and the deficit is being reduced, but the managers still need help. Miss Davenport, the lady superintendent, will show the house to anyone interested in the work, and receive communications from district visitors, visitors in hospitals and workhouses, or other charitable persons who may be able to contribute wholly or in part to the maintenance of any case they wish to recommend.

According to custom on Easter Tuesday, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received the whole of the Bluecoat boys, 724 in number, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday last. They first assembled in the Egyptian Hall, and then passed out through the saloon on their return, each boy receiving as he did so a glass of wine and a couple of buns. The fifteen Grecians received from the hand of the Lord Mayor one guinea each; eight probationers, half a guinea each; forty-eight monitors, half a crown each; and the remainder of the pupils, 653 in number, one shilling each—every coin being fresh from the Mint. Several of the Aldermen were present, as were also Mr. Sheriff Paterson, Mr. Foster White (treasurer of Christ's Hospital), and other persons of consideration.

Among the votes to be proposed to the House of Commons for the parks in the current year are £5760 for works in connection with the rearrangement of the boundaries of Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park; £8000 for reducing the depth, purifying, and otherwise improving the Serpentine, for which a vote was also taken last Session; £130 for inclosing the southern boundary of Hyde Park between Albert-gate and the cavalry barracks. A small vote will be proposed for a new foot entrance to Victoria Park. A vote of £563 is proposed for a moiety of the estimated cost of forming a terrace-walk in Battersea Park along the river embankment. A vote of £1485 is proposed for constructing a covered reservoir in Richmond Park. The whole vote for the parks and pleasure-gardens is reduced this year to £116,337.

The unknown gentleman who recently left at Messrs. Hoare's bank a Bank of England note, value £1000, with a request that it might be placed to the credit of the London Fever Hospital, under the initials "C. R. W.," has left a similar amount at Messrs. Dimsdale and Co.'s bank for the same institution. An anonymous donor has sent £1000 to the treasurer of St. George's Hospital, under the initials F. G. N. St. Saviour's Home at Hammersmith has received a like sum. The committee of the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, acknowledge the receipt, per Messrs. Drummonds, of £1000, paid in under the initials "H. L. T." The hon. secretary of the St. James's Diocesan Home acknowledges the receipt of £1003 anonymously through Messrs. Hoare. And the committee of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, for club foot, spinal, and other deformities, 315, Oxford-street, acknowledge the donation of £1000 from W. D. W.



## CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Donaldson, A. M., to be Curate of Farmborough.  
 Erskine, Thomas; Rector of Upton Nervet, Reading.  
 Colquhoun, R., Curate of St. Barnabas, Kensington; Chaplain, Bengal.  
 Foy, J.; Vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln.  
 Harford, E. J.; Vicar of Bathford.  
 Harkness, Henry Law; Vicar of Berrrow.  
 Johnson, Fevill; Curate of Leasingham.  
 Judd, Richard; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Halifax.  
 King, Robert Turner; Curate of Fishtoft.  
 Oswald, W. W.; Curate of Owston.  
 Richardson, Frederick Henry; Curate of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton.  
 Spence, Professor H. D. M.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.  
 Webb, Richard James; Rector of Hambleden with Braunston, Rutland.  
 Wilkinson, Dr.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.  
 Williams, E.; Curate of Shapwick-cum-Ashcott.

Chancellor Harrington has given a second £500 to the restoration fund of Exeter Cathedral.

The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation-stone of the new parish church of Kensington next month.

The Archdeaconry of Manchester, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Durnford to the Episcopal Bench, has been conferred on the Rev. G. H. G. Anson.

A circular from Murray's announces that the long-expected "Speaker's Commentary" is to come out in octavo volumes. The Pentateuch will appear during the present year.

The Rev. J. B. Wakefield, late Vicar of South Shore, has received a purse with seventy guineas, in addition to a beautiful lectern and a piece of plate recently given, on the occasion of his vacating his benefice.

Dr. Shortt, the late Bishop of St. Asaph, has been presented with an address, signed by 200 clergymen of the diocese, expressive of their regret at his retirement from the see in which he has laboured so many years.

Mr. Meynell Ingram, of Cross Hayes, Burton-on-Trent, the chief landowner in Barton-le-Street, near Malton, has demolished the old church, and has commenced the erection of a new building in its place, at his sole cost.

It appears from an examination made by Mr. G. G. Scott that the south-east transept of Ely Cathedral is in a critical state, and the Dean and Chapter have accordingly directed this portion of the building to be shored up. The whole of the foundations will also be renewed.

The Worcester Corporation has unanimously adopted a resolution deprecating the acceptance of the offer of Lord Dudley to contribute the sum of £10,000 towards the restoration of the Cathedral on condition that the musical festival should be discontinued in the building.

On Saturday Bishop Ryan, acting for the Bishop of London, consecrated the new district Church of St. Anne, Holloway, of which the Rev. W. H. Chambers is the first Vicar. The building, which is by Mr. Gough, architect, cost over £6000 in its unfinished state, and will accommodate 1000 persons.

Mr. Christopher Hodgson has resigned the treasurership and secretarieship of Queen Anne's bounty, which he has held between forty and fifty years. Mr. Hodgson, who is eighty-eight years of age, is the author of "Instructions to Candidates for Holy Orders," and several other works on Church matters. The appointment is in the gift of the Crown.

The *Manchester Courier* states that the Easter offerings to St. Alban's, a High Church in that city, have this year been both costly and numerous. First, there is a present from a member of the congregation of a paten and chalice, with crucifix and stand to match, all of gold, and costing upwards of 200 gs. The other gifts consist of choir-stalls, chancel-screen, a sequence of cloth panels for the altar reredos, surplices for one priest and eight choristers, and a stained-glass window.

The Ritualists took advantage of Good Friday to display their characteristic ceremonies. At St. Peter's, in the East-End, in addition to several services, there was a "Procession of the Way of the Cross," which, we are told, was observed for the second time in England since the Reformation. During the progress of the procession the Rev. Mr. Lowder delivered addresses to the crowds who were attracted by the unusual scene. At the Church of St. Matthias, situated at Earl's-court, the Rev. Mr. Haines celebrated the service with great vigour to a somewhat small congregation.

On Sunday last the ordinary special services under the dome of St. Paul's were brought to a close, the sermon being preached by Canon Liddon. The Dean and Chapter, however, have determined that there shall be four extraordinary special evening services in aid of the Church societies, and the following arrangements have been made:—April 24, for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—preacher, the Bishop of Colombo; May 1, for the National Society, Canon Gregory; May 8, for the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, the Bishop of Carlisle; May 22, for the Incorporated Church Building Society, by Dr. Mackenzie, Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. James Bryce has been appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, in the room of Dr. Travers Twiss.

Mr. George Henderson, B.A., 1870, has been elected Fellow of Pembroke, Cambridge. The minor scholarships at Clare have been awarded to W. Lee, St. Columba's College, Ireland, for Classics; to J. R. Harris, Plymouth Corporation Grammar School, for Mathematics; and to W. H. Cunningham, late of Charterhouse, for Natural Science. Also A. Lucas, Uppingham School, has been elected Johnson's Exhibitioner. Benson, Trinity, Dublin; Debenham, City of London School; and Hughes, Bishop Stortford School, have been elected minor scholars at Downing.

A bursary is to be established in the University of Edinburgh in commemoration of the centenary birthday of Sir Walter Scott. Professor Masson made a proposal at the meeting of the University Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, that women should be admitted to the University classes on the same conditions as the other students, except in cases where special reasons existed for giving separate teaching. The Professor mentioned the case of Miss Pechey to illustrate the necessity of adopting his resolution. Professor Balfour seconded the motion. The scheme was opposed by Professor Laycock and Professor Christison, and the motion was rejected after a long discussion by 58 votes to 47. The usual graduation ceremonial of Edinburgh University took place on Wednesday, when the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred upon several gentlemen.

At the Easter vacation the school at Eton numbered as follows:—Sixth form, 20; fifth form, upper division, 219; middle division, 70; lower division, 158; remove, 195; fourth form, 136. Lower School—Third form, 41; first form, 1; unplaced, 9. Total, 849. At Easter, 1869, there were 358. Timeline Scholarship, 1869—Tilley, K.S., prizeman; Gregory, K.S., Russell prizeman. Prince Consort's Prizes, 1869—French—Oliphant and Cartwright, German—1, Leahy; 2,

Blackburne. Italian—1, Hozier; 2, Whitmore. This year there were fourteen noblemen in the school—viz., Lords Clifton, Manners, Stopford, Helmsley, A. Kennedy, Newark, Lambton, Ogilvy, Glamis, W. Cecil, Lymington, Trafalgar, Greenock, and Berehaven.

Mr. John Wood, F.R.C.S., Examiner in Anatomy at the University of London, and late President of King's College Medical Society, has been appointed Professor of Surgery to King's College.

Mr. Graves, Poor-Law Inspector, has bequeathed his library of 25,000 volumes to University College, London.

At Harrow School the following were recommended for election to scholarships:—G. H. Rendall, C. Gore, and E. S. Prior. Also the examination for entrance scholarships, open to boys under thirteen and a half, has terminated in the election of—1, W. H. P. Rowe; 2, F. E. Dyke Ackland and C. H. Hodgson, equal. *Proximè accesserunt*—H. W. Greene, M. D. Malleson, and R. M. Middleton, all equal. During the last few months the school has been endowed with two fresh benefactions—a gold medal for the study of Shakspeare, given by Lord Charles Russell; and a scholarship of £70 a year for three years, given by Mr. C. J. Leaf.

The annual election to junior exhibitions tenable at the Westminster School has terminated in the election of three candidates—namely, E. G. B. Phillimore and P. G. Webb to exhibitions of £25, and W. C. Ryde to an exhibition of £20. The governors have held several meetings, and are framing statutes for the future regulation of the schools, not, however, altering its character in essential points.

The University scholarships for this year at Highgate School have been awarded as follow:—First, of £60 per annum, to George Black; second, of £40 per annum, to Ernest George Hardy.

The Dean and Chapter of Wells have resolved to amalgamate the Chapter Grammar School with the Wells Middle School, under Mr. J. Palmer, of London University, in consequence of the advanced age of Mr. H. Harrold, who for many years past has held the post of Master of the Chapter School. The Dean and Chapter, as a mark of their satisfaction with Mr. Harrold, have granted him a retiring pension.

The transfer of the Albert Museum at Tiverton to the Town Council took place on Thursday; and after the ceremony the Blundellian banquet was held.

Mr. Henry William Ripley, who for a considerable time has contemplated the erection of a convalescent home in Bradford, intends to devote £10,000 to that purpose.

The first ships from the Greenland fishery have arrived at Peterhead, and report great and general success among the whalers. For many years past the fishery had been declining.

North-End House, Twickenham, the residence of Mr. H. G. Bohn, was broken into on Tuesday night, and about £1000 worth of property stolen.

A cotton-mill, five stories high, belonging to Mr. Jabez Stott, at Luddendenfoot, near Halifax, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon.

The annual competitive shooting of the Irish Civil Service Rifle Association will take place this year on May 26 and 27, at the Curragh Camp.

The next examination for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers will take place on July 4, that for admission to the Staff College on July 21, and that of candidates for direct commissions in August next.

The death of Mr. George Henry Moore, M.P. for the county of Mayo, is announced. Mr. Moore represented the county in which he resided from 1846 to 1853, and again from 1868 till the present time.

The Duke of Cambridge made an inspection of the fortifications at Weymouth on Tuesday. His Royal Highness on Wednesday arrived at Portland, where he reviewed the troops in garrison and visited the Verne Fort.

Mr. John Porter, at Bellisle, has handed over to the Orangemen at Lisbellaw a site for an Orange Hall; together with a sum of money towards the building. The ground is in the centre of Enniskillen, and is given free for 200 years.

M. Constant Mertens, Chargé-d'Affaires for Hayti, acting under orders from his Government, informs us that, on the 19th ult., General Nissage Saget was elected by the National Assembly President of the Republic for four years.

The Earl of Mount-Edgumbe laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to the National Sanitarium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Bournemouth, on Wednesday afternoon. This addition will afford accommodation for twenty more patients, and will cost £4900, towards which her Majesty the Queen has contributed £100.

The illustration of the Masquerade Ball on the Skating Rink at Montreal is engraved from a photograph by Mr. W. Notman, the photographic artist, of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, whose representations of Canadian scenes and costumes have before appeared in this Journal. It was sent us by Mr. Alexander Somerville, "One Who has Whistled at the Plough," now a settler in Canada.

A great Polar expedition is being prepared in Sweden, for the years 1871 and 1872, under the direction of Professor Nordenskjöld, the celebrated scientific leader of the Swedish expedition of 1868. Parry's attempt to reach the Pole by pushing on to the north of Spitzbergen is to be repeated, and it is proposed to winter on one of the Seven Islands. Professor Nordenskjöld intends to proceed to Greenland this summer to purchase dogs for the sledges and to procure information.

Mr. Rossetti, the assistant secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, has written to the principal of a diocesan college, acquainting him that the use of armorial bearings upon official paper would render the committee or head of the college chargeable with license duty for armorial bearings; and, further, that if individuals were to use paper bearing these arms in their private correspondence, they would also become separately chargeable with the same license duty.

The first of three occultations of the planet Saturn, visible in this country during the present year, was favourably observed at Mr. Bishop's observatory at Twickenham, on Monday morning, by Mr. W. E. Plummer, with Mr. Bishop's large refractor, under a magnifying power of 260. The difference of colour of the moon and planet was very striking. The great satellite Titan, which would at the time recede nearly on the parallel of declination, and at a distance of eleven apparent diameters of the globe, was not sufficiently distinct for observation. The exterior satellite, Japetus, then nearly in the same direction from the centre of Saturn, but at three times the distance of the large one, was of course invisible from its much greater faintness. The next occultation of Saturn visible in the metropolis will occur early on the morning of July 11.

## THE FARM.

A later Easter and a more backward spring have rarely been known. The frosts at night have checked vegetation and lifted the land—so much so, that in places wheat will have to be replanted, especially on the lighter soils or where exposed to the north and north-easterly winds. Winter beans have suffered where put in late, but spring beans and peas are coming up well, and spring corn generally. A few good April showers would do much good to the land and open the buds and fruit blossoms, which are all the better for being a little late. The young grass does not appear to make much progress, and in many places has anything but a springlike aspect.

Mr. Drew's herd of Ayrshires—one of the most successful prize stocks in Scotland—had a good sale at Merryton, near Hamilton. Medora, the first-prize cow at Edinburgh last year, made £59; Blackie, also a prize cow, £60; and Louisa, four years old, realised the highest price (£66). The two last were bought by Mr. Fleming, of Kiel; but Medora and seventeen others were purchased to go to Canada. The cows and heifers averaged about £28, and the five bulls £26—Chieftain, two years old, fetching the top price (£38). He was purchased, with some of the cows, for the Duchess of Athol.

The sale of Mr. R. E. Oliver's shorthorns at Sholebroke Lodge, Northamptonshire, took place on the 13th, in the presence of a large assembly of noblemen and breeders. Col. Kingscote, M.P., presided at the luncheon. The stock were brought out in good condition, and there was very brisk competition for some of the lots. Lalage 4th, a five-year old cow, was put up at 200 gs. by Lord Skelmersdale, who was opposed by Mr. S. E. Bolden up to 450 gs., at which price she was purchased by Mr. Bolden, along with Bracelets 8th (130 gs.), 9th (100 gs.), and 10th (120 gs.), for, it is rumoured, a large contractor in Kent. Lord Skelmersdale bought two of the Sweetheart tribe, for 181 gs.; and Lord Fitzhardinge took six lots to Berkeley Castle, including the two Wild Eyes cows at 170 gs. and 140 gs. each. Two heifers go to Australia, and others into Cornwall, Sussex, Essex, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. The forty-five cows averaged £73 18s., and the eleven bulls £44. Of these Lord of the Forest, being lame, was withdrawn; and Duke of Liverpool made the highest price, 85 gs. (C. Barnard.) This sale will be followed by the dispersion of the late Mr. Foljambe's herd, which Mr. Thornton sells on the 27th, at Osberton, near Worksop.

Blue Bell, the second-prize fat cow at the Birmingham and Smithfield Club Shows, has recently calved a white heifer calf to Ilesman 26,444. She was bred and exhibited by Messrs. Mitchell, of Alloa, whose herd will probably come to the hammer during the autumn.

The sheep tryst at the House of Muir was very dull, only a few over 4000 were brought out, against 13,000 last year, and prices did not rise over 41s. a piece for the best half-bred hoggs. The Howden and Doncaster fairs were hardly equal to former years, but there was a fair supply of agricultural horses, some of the best going from £45 to £65 each. Much inquiry was made at Doncaster for good hunters and first-class harness horses, and there was a brisk sale for them, at good prices.

The Dublin Spring Show opened on Wednesday last; but, on account of the Punctestown races the attendance was not near so numerous as in 1869. Mr. Chaloner, of King's Fort, who won the £150 Railway cup and the £155 Towneley or Irish Farmers' Gazette cup, last year with Sovereign 27,538, was even more successful this, as Sovereign won both cups again, and was first in the class for aged bulls. As this is the third year in succession that Mr. Chaloner has won the Railway cup he claims it permanently. The Towneley plate has also been won three years by him, but not in succession. Mr. Meadows's noted prize-bull Bolivar having obtained it in 1868. He was also first in the large but inferior class of yearling bulls (122 entries) with Sir Leopold, a son of Sovereign; and bred The Earl, exhibited by Mr. E. J. Smith, the first-prize bull in the two-year-old class, which numbered thirty entries. Mr. Smith came second in the yearlings with Heir of Lothian, second in the aged bulls with Lictor 24,333, and second in the yearling heifers with Gertrude; indeed, it was a severe fight between her and Mr. Meadows's Chaumontel, which had the lead in age and size, and so stood first. Mr. Bolton, of the Island, breeder of the first-prize yearling last year, got in fourth, with a nice hairy young bull, Earl of Courtoun, one of six exhibited; but the best of these fell lame and could not be sent. He was also first with two-year-old heifers; and Major Hamilton took the cow and three-year-old heifer prizes in two small classes. Mr. J. O. G. Pollock was first with Hereford bulls, and Mr. P. J. Kearney won everything for the other Herefords. There was a good show of Kerry cattle, Captain Bayley standing first with bulls and two-year-old heifers and second with cows; Mr. R. Mahony winning the first for cows and Mr. Rutherford for heifers. Several fat animals were also exhibited, and there was a large collection of poultry. The three judges, Messrs. Drewry, Clayden, and Wood, began their awards at seven a.m.; but, besides them, few Englishmen were present. One, however, from Westmorland had been over a few days previously and purchased Mr. Barnes's pure Booth cow Strawberry and her heifer calf, at a very large price; and it was rumoured that Mr. Meadows's well-known prize stock would be sold during the summer. Some Australians were present at the show, selecting young bulls for exportation.

Mr. H. J. Sadler, of Wiltshire, died recently, in his sixty-sixth year. He effected some improvements in drainage, and his stock was at times very successful at the Royal and fat shows.

Mr. Stacey, the landlord of the inn which was burnt at Cardiff, died yesterday week. This is the fifth death resulting from the calamity.

The Corporation of Rochester has acquired from the Earl of Jersey a lease of the castle and adjacent grounds of the ancient city, and intends to expend about £2000 in laying out the latter as a public recreation-ground.

A Danish vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the river Tay on Monday night. The ship was seen in the evening about eight o'clock, when some fishermen offered to take her into Dundee, but the offer was declined, the captain wishing to engage a regular pilot. The weather was thick and boisterous during the night, and on Tuesday morning the beach was strewn with the wreck. The crew is believed to have consisted of five or six men, and it is feared they have been drowned. The name of the vessel was the Jane and Sophie.

The ship Indus, 2500 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay, Son, and Co., sailed on the 10th inst. from Gravesend for Queensland—Captain, J. Roberts; surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Doudney; matron, Mrs. Newberry. The Indus is the ninety-seventh vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She contains 474 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers; and consisting of 215 members of families, 161 single men, and 98 single females.



Our Special Correspondent, accompanying the Artist whose sketches are engraved, writes as follows:—

Being anxious, before we quitted the county of Meath, to secure a characteristic sketch of a group of its peasantry—those discontented spirits who, from having long been the terror of landlords and agents, have now become equal objects of dread to tenant farmers—we decided to select our subjects in the neighbourhood of the most recent outrages, and for this purpose drove in the direction of Killallon. Most of the land hereabouts being in grass, and the district being moreover very thinly populated, we proceeded a considerable distance without so much as meeting a single labouring man. Just after leaving Crossakeel, a little village among the hills, with only 191 inhabitants, the majority of whom are old men and women, but which has nevertheless its post of police, we caught sight of a large party of men at work in a field by the roadside. Stopping the car suddenly, my friend and I cleared the bank and made for the nearest group, with whom we engaged in conversation, while the car-driver, leaving his horse, strolled up to a second group some little distance off. Having explained our object, and my friend having commenced plying his pencil, I noticed men coming from all parts of the field to where the car-driver was standing, and where a lively discussion appeared to be going on. Eventually two or three men shouldered their large spades and cleared off. The sketch completed, and the car-driver having rejoined us, we learned from him that we had created considerable alarm among the party. It seems that, having heard a good deal about the Coercion Bill, and that anyone might be arrested under it without the formality of a warrant, they had set down my

### SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.



PLACE WHERE MR. NICHOLSON WAS FIRED AT.

friend and me as detectives from the Castle, and had inquired most anxiously of the car-driver which among them it was we intended taking into custody.

We gathered from talk with the people that the field in which we were was rented by a middleman at the rate of £2 per acre; and, divided into plots, each consisting of two ridges, equal to half a rood, was re-let to some twenty men at the rate of £7 per acre, provided the crop turned out a good one. In the event of the crop proving indifferent, the rent was to be lowered, at the discretion of the middleman. I was informed that, after the land had been worked for four years, it was commonly allowed to lie fallow for five years or longer; conse-

quently they did not consider that the middleman charged them an exorbitant rent. Indeed, they united in speaking of him in the highest terms, saying they were quite satisfied the rent they would have to pay would be according to their several crops. Any man, too, who properly manured his plot was to be excused his rent altogether. They complained bitterly of nearly all the land in the county being devoted to pasture. A man could do no good there, they said; so that everyone emigrated to America the moment he had the chance. Wages were 2s. a day just at present; but a farm servant, engaged all the year round, only received 6s. a week; sometimes a cabin was thrown in, but this was rare. Beef they never tasted. "You put me in stock, there," replied one of them, when I asked him the price of butchers' meat; "I haven't tasted a bit these seven years. At Christmas we managed a morsel of bacon; all the rest of the year we live on potatoes. We burn turf in winter, as it is cheaper than coal; it is 15d. to 16d. the gaze, and there are five gazes in the ton, while coals cost 22s. Of course turf does not go so far; still, it is a good deal the cheapest. Not half the men in this field can read—it is only the young ones; we all send our children to school now; we know it's the best thing we can do for them. We don't think Rory had anything to do with the shooting of Mr. Crawford; it was done by some fellow who wanted to kick up a disturbance. We don't care about the Coercion Bill; they can't take our 'peashooters' away from us." "Why?" "Why, because they never trusted us with any! I hope the Land Bill will do us good; it's quite time something was done for us." This is what I gathered from the spokesman of the party, and the police-sergeant at Crossa-



BALRATH, COUNTY MEATH, THE SEAT OF MR. NICHOLSON.

keel informed me that the people in the neighbourhood were generally very badly off. Their hours were long, and they worked very hard, he said; and in the winter time the distress among them was something painful.

On the road from Kells to Killallon, where the farm of Mr. Crawford is situated, just before entering the village of Kilskeer, one passes by the way side a plain stone cross, erected on a somewhat lofty pedestal, having a white marble tablet on its face containing the following inscription:—"Of your charity, pray for the soul of Richard Connell, who died Nov. 7, 1857. May he rest in peace! Amen." The peasant women, as they pass the spot, invariably ejaculate a short prayer or bow their heads and cross themselves. Connell, it appears, was murdered here by a band of Ribbonmen, with blackened faces, who pulled him off his jaunting-car, one Sunday afternoon, on his way home from attending mass at the chapel on the neighbouring hill, and savagely beat him with bludgeons until he died, in presence of his neighbours and two of his relatives. Crawford's farm is about three miles distant from this spot, towards the borders of Westmeath. The district around is hilly and somewhat wild-looking; the cabins are but few, and even a certain number of these are abandoned and in ruins; and one is struck by the absence of young men, and, what is possibly more peculiar in Ireland, of young children. We reached Crawford's cabin across some fields to the right, passing on our way through a small farmyard, which, with its adjacent little homestead, is less than five minutes' walk distant. Standing slightly in front of the cabin, on the same rising

ground, is a new stone farmhouse, which Crawford had just completed building for his own occupation. The cabin in which he and his family were living when he was fired at through the kitchen window and so dangerously wounded, a few Sunday evenings since, is hardly better than the general run of peasants' cabins hereabouts, save that it has a couple of rooms in it, and is, moreover, well stocked. The kitchen, or rather living-room, shown in the sketch is both small and dark, being lighted by a single little window some 10 in. by 8 in. It was through this window that the charge was fired at Crawford, who had just seated himself in the settle at the chimney-corner, after attending to his cattle for the night. Five of the

slugs struck him, three in the face and two in the shoulder; others passed over the head of his wife, who was stooping to pick up a newspaper she had let fall, piercing the serving-boy's coat and striking the cradle in which the baby was sleeping. The police have arrested a man named Flood, who had been evicted by Crawford's father some time since, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the outrage; but there is no kind of evidence against him.

The farmhouse of Reilly, who was fired at, as described by me a fortnight since, the night before Crawford was shot, is situated at a place called Farthra, on the extreme borders of the county, quite close to Cavan. It stands on the ridge of a low hill, with numerous cabins and farmhouses in sight, and a considerable tract of bog in the immediate neighbourhood, and in the midst of a hilly, barren district.

It is, however, a comfortable enough little place, such as a farmer of a couple of hundred acres might occupy, the rooms, which are of a tolerable size, all having boarded floors, and the walls of the sitting-room being hung all round with coloured engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The moral effect of the capture of Rory, the redoubtable tailor of Sheenahanskey, in the county of Longford, by the Edgeworthstown constabulary, is evinced by the fact that, since it took place, there has been a total cessation of threatening notices, accompanied by acts of violence, not only in Longford, but also in the counties around. The circumstances which led to this arrest are these:—A Mrs. Jackson, who lives with her two grown-up sons and



CROSS AT KILSKEER, TO COMMEMORATE THE MURDER OF CONNELL.



## SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.



REILLY'S FARMHOUSE AT FARTHA.

daughter in a little thatched white cottage at Colligree, about a mile and a half from Edgeworthstown, which owes what celebrity it enjoys to having been the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth, had let a cottage some short distance from her own, together with a few acres of land, on a lease, which having fallen in, she desired to resume possession of her property with the view of adding the land to her own little farm. Her tenant, who, like herself, was a widow, with this difference, however, that she had money in the bank lying at interest, was unwilling to quit, but eventually, on various advantages being accorded her, she consented to do so, and a meeting of friends of both parties was arranged to take place at her house to settle the precise terms of an agreement. A Mr. Allen acted for Mrs. Jackson, whose two sons accompanied him, and the widow was to have been represented by her brother, who, however, failed to keep the appointment; but a neighbour was present to see that all was fair between the parties.

While they were assembled at the widow's cottage waiting the arrival of her brother, three men—two of whom were armed with pistols, which they brandished about—presented themselves at Mrs. Jackson's and demanded to see her eldest son. On being told that he was not in the way, they proceeded to warn her, under pain of Rory's displeasure, "not to put out the widow (with a banking account) and orphan"—said orphan being thirty years of age. On taking their departure, the leader, more with a view, possibly, of terrifying the women than of actually injuring them, fired a pistol through the window, shivering it to atoms; after which they made off across the fields. The party assembled at the widow's cottage, hearing the report, hastened down the lane, and, on their way, encountered the three men standing on the top of the bank by the side. The latter demanded which was the elder Jackson; and, on his coming forward, renewed their warning, with the customary threats, and went away.

The police, becoming cognisant of what had transpired, scoured the country round, and finally, at half-past five o'clock on the following morning, succeeded in arresting the individual against whom their suspicions pointed from the first moment they heard of the affair, just as he was about entering his own house, near to which they had been lying in wait for several hours. He was forthwith conveyed to Edgeworthstown, and, having been fully identified, was taken before the magistrates, who committed him to Longford gaol. The prisoner, who is about twenty-eight years of age, has been resident in the United States, and has quite the appearance of the typical Yankee, being lantern-jawed, and having a tuft of hair on his chin. He appears to have been the recognised agitator of the district, and when he mounted the car which

was to convey him to Longford gaol, under the guard of armed constables, the small farmers and people generally at Edgeworthstown market, which happened to be held on this day, not only cheered him lustily, but rushed forward to shake him by the hand.

The other two sketches engraved for this week's paper are views of Balrath House, near Kells, the residence of Mr. Nicholson, and of the place where the assassin fired at him, last November, while driving in his own carriage along the public road. Mr. Nicholson escaped unhurt, but his coachman was killed. The murderer lurked in the field, having cut a notch in the top of the wall, in which to rest the end of the gun, as he crouched below, keeping himself out of sight. There are cottages within one or two hundred yards of the spot. The people dwelling there pretended that they had seen nobody, and that they heard no shots fired; although the

attended by several gentlemen. It need hardly be said that he met with a most cordial welcome. He was dressed in the costume of a cavalier of the time of Charles II. On the following night his Royal Highness was at another entertainment of a very different character—a series of "tableaux vivants," taken from the works of English authors and from English and general history. The affair was got up in aid of the Protestants' Infants' Home, at the Mechanics' Hall, which was crowded with a fashionable audience. Here also his Royal Highness was loudly cheered, and the National Anthem was played when the Prince made his appearance in the hall. It is reported that Prince Arthur has determined on visiting California before returning to England, and that he intends to start about the end of April or beginning of May, by way of the Pacific Railway. He will afterwards return to Montreal, and take his departure with the Rifle Brigade for England, preferring to return home by the troop-ship rather than by any of the line steamers.

## THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Legislative Body, as it is called, of the French Empire under its present Constitution, is elected by popular suffrage to examine and approve such proposed laws as may be laid before it by the Ministry and Council of State; and its privileges have lately been extended to the discussion of motions or questions affecting the conduct of the Government. Its sittings take place in the Palais Bourbon, on the left bank of the Seine, opposite the Place de la Concorde, the building, formerly occupied by the Chamber of Deputies under the reign of King Louis Philippe, and by the National Assembly in the time of the Republic from 1848 to 1852. The internal arrangement of this place, and the order of proceeding, differ greatly from those of the British House of

Commons, but are similar to those of the Italian Chamber and other Parliamentary institutions in the Continental States. The members of the Corps Législatif occupy a number of seats, with narrow desks or ledges before them, ranged in several concentric curved lines, in the form of half an amphitheatre, rising one row behind another. They are faced by the small table at which the Ministers sit upon chairs set immediately beneath the speaking tribune. This tribune is a raised platform, with a spacious and substantial pulpit front, accessible by a few steps from the floor; and here, in their due turn, all the members whose names have been previously inscribed on the President's list are invited to come up, that they may address the Assembly on the subject of debate. Behind and above the tribune is the lofty seat of the President, with his desk, upon which is the bell, set in a frame and sounded by working a handle, to be used instead of a hammer



KITCHEN WHERE CRAWFORD WAS FIRED AT.

assassins fired twice, and Mr. Nicholson's guard fired once. The case of this gentleman was mentioned in our last notice of the subject.

## MASQUERADE BALL ON THE ICE.

The citizens of Montreal, as well as of Ottawa, have exerted themselves to do honour to Prince Arthur since he has been in Canada. He takes every opportunity of appearing on public occasions. During the last week of March a fancy-dress entertainment was given by the Victoria Skating Rink on the ice at night. This being the last entertainment of the kind for the season, the costumes were more choice than on any previous occasion, and the ball was more numerously attended. At an early hour the Prince made his appearance on the ice,



CABIN AND FARMHOUSE OF CRAWFORD, AT KILLALLON.



for the token of silence being desired. The secretaries and other officers of the Assembly have their places to the right and left of the President; and there is a compartment also for the official shorthand reporters. Writing materials and printed papers are rather plentifully distributed among the members in their seats; and they are much addicted to the harmless trick of handling their paper-knives to beguile the tedious duty of listening to lengthy speeches. This remark is needful to explain what might otherwise seem an alarming display of weapons in the scene of which our large Engraving is a correct illustration. The practice of brandishing the deadly bowie-knife in the halls of legislative deliberation is not yet imported into Europe.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Easter Term was opened on Wednesday in the equity and common-law courts. The Judges, the Queen's counsel, and the serjeants-at-law breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor at his residence, whence they proceeded to their respective courts. The arrears in the common-law courts are considerable. There are forty-three rules for new trials in the Queen's Bench, twenty-three in the Common Pleas, and thirteen in the Exchequer.

The first business transacted in the Court of Queen's Bench was a motion for a rule calling upon the editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph* to show cause why a criminal information should not be laid against him for libel. The libel complained of had reference to certain rumours in which the names of the Prince of Wales and the Earl and Countess of Sefton were mentioned in connection with a divorce suit. Sir John Karslake, who moved for the rule, stated that he had been instructed on behalf of the Prince of Wales and the Earl and Countess of Sefton to declare that the statement was wholly unfounded. He also stated that after the publication of the libel an apology had been made; but his clients considered it their duty to persevere in the action. The Court granted the rule.

The final settlement of the Saurin convent case was announced in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday.

Sir Robert Peel's claim of between £5000 and £6000 against the Metropolitan Board of Works was on Wednesday before the Court of Exchequer. The Right Hon. Baronet contends that damage to the amount represented by the sum mentioned has been done to his residence in Whitehall-gardens through the construction of the Thames Embankment. During the late after-term sittings a jury in the Court of Exchequer found in favour of Sir Robert; but leave was given for the board to move that the verdict be set aside, or that the damages be reduced. A rule in accordance with this permission was granted, the Judges suggesting that the parties should agree upon a special case.

In the Bankruptcy Court there was an adjourned examination, on Wednesday, of Mr. Charles Henry Turner, formerly chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The liabilities are put down as £72,969, the actual deficiency being £55,384. Owing to the long time taken in the preparation of the accounts, the assignees asked for time to inquire into them, and the case was adjourned until the 20th inst.

Mr. Justice Morris has decided that Mr. Munster's agents were guilty of corrupt treating, and that he must lose his seat as member for Mallow. It had been proved to his Lordship's satisfaction that the majority of genuine votes had been recorded for the Liberal candidate, and he therefore could not give the seat to the petitioner. He ordered Mr. Munster to pay the entire costs of the petition.

The celebrated Esmonde will case was settled by compromise, on Thursday, in the Dublin Probate Court.

Mr. Jamrach, of Ratcliff-highway, a well-known dealer in foreign beasts, birds, and reptiles, was charged, on Tuesday, by a Bermondsey waterman with detaining an alligator, about four feet in length, which he had picked up in the river. John Pockling, the complainant, on finding the reptile, took it to defendant, who claimed it as a lizard escaped from his establishment. Pockling was refused a summons by the Thames police magistrate, and told to try his right to the alligator, alias lizard, in the county court.

Mary Connor, an Irish domestic servant, charged with stealing the infant child of her mistress, stripping it, and pawing its clothes and leaving it almost naked on the door-step of the Islington Police Station, was brought up again, on Tuesday, before the Clerkenwell magistrate and committed for trial.

Eliza Lee, the wife of a gipsy, was charged at Greenwich, on Wednesday, with obtaining money and articles of wearing apparel from Mary Ann Palmer, under pretence of telling her fortune, and she was sent to a month's hard labour in Maidstone goal.

Holloway, Cooper, and Rowe were charged at Chertsey, on Wednesday, with burglariously entering the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, at Onnysley Park. A plate chest, containing property to the value of £500, had been removed, and the empty chest was found on the lawn. Cooper was discharged, but the other two were committed for trial.

Samuel Taylor, the late secretary of the Victoria Land Society at Birmingham, pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to embezzling £1200 from the society. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Daniel O'Connor, a bankrupt manufacturer has been committed for trial by the Derby magistrates, under the new Act, for absconding to France with a large sum of money.

A confession of murder was made at Warwick, yesterday week, by Charles Chapman, and there is every reason to believe that the crime has been committed. He states that he persuaded his wife to accompany him to the towing-path of a canal in the neighbourhood, and that while passing under a bridge he pushed her into the water. The police found the corpse of the woman near the place indicated, and the appearances of the ground, together with the state of the man's dress, show that a struggle had taken place.

A memorial window lately erected in the Royal Pump-Room, Harrogate, was unveiled on Monday. The erection of the window, by public subscription, was for a memorial to two members of the Slingsby family—Sir William Slingsby, who, about 200 years ago, discovered the mineral waters at Harrogate; and to Sir Charles Slingsby, master of the York and Ainsty Hunt, who was drowned at the lamentable catastrophe at Newby last year. The window is of three lights, the centre piece representing the troubling of the waters of the Pool of Siloam; and in the side lights are the escutcheons of Sir William and Sir Charles Slingsby respectively. It is from the establishment of Messrs. J. Pilkington and Sons.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Influenced by the high prices from Paris, the abundance of money, and the fine weather, English and Foreign Government Securities have been firm in value, and the movements, generally, have been favourable. Consols have been steady. At one time there were buyers at 94½ for May; but the price now is 94 to 94½ for Delivery, and 94½ to 94½ for the May Account. Reduced and New Treasuries, 92½ to 92½; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cent. have been done at 113 to 113½; and India Bonds at 20s. to 20s. prem.

In Colonial Government Securities the business doing has not been extensive, but the tone of the market has been healthy. Canada 1877-84, 106½ to 107½; Ditto Inscribed Stock, 96 to 98; New South Wales, 1888 to 1896, 101½ to 102½; New Zealand, 1891, 109 to 111; Ditto Consolidated, 96½ to 97½; Victoria, 1891, 114 to 115; Ditto, 1894, 102½ to 103½.

During the earlier part of the week the market for English Railway Stocks was very firm, and a general improvement ensued. Subsequently, however, owing to realisations, a weakness was imparted to the value of the leading Stocks, and a considerable portion of the advance was lost. Indian Stocks have been steady. Canadian Shares have been quiet. As regards Foreign, the principal change has been in Lombards, which have been dealt in as low as 14½, but have since considerably improved. Caledonian, 73½ to 74; Great Eastern, 41½ to 42½; Great Northern, 121 to 122; Ditto, A, 127 to 128; Great Western, 71½ to 72½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 130½ to 131½; London and Brighton, 46 to 46½; London and North-Western, 127½ to 128½; London and South-Western, 91 to 93; London, Chatham and Dover, 161 to 163; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52½ to 52½; Metropolitan, 71½ to 72½; Midland, 126½ to 126½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 125 to 126; Ditto, Leeds, 90 to 91; Ditto, York, 132½ to 133½; and South-Eastern, 77½ to 78.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½ to 108½; Cape, 60 to 65; East Indian, 114½ to 115½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Great Indian Peninsula, 110 to 111; Great Western of Canada, 16½ to 17½; Madras, 108½ to 109½; Oude and Rohilkund, 107 to 108; and Scinde, 107 to 108.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 17½ to 18½; Great Luxembourg, 15 to 15½; Recife and San Francisco, 16 to 16½; San Paulo, 21 to 21½; and South American and Lombardo-Venetian, 16½ to 16½.

On the whole, the tone of the market for Foreign Bonds has been healthy. Egyptian have partially recovered from the recent depression, and a further advance has taken place in the value of Peruvian. Spanish, Turkish, Russian, and Brazilian have continued steady. Argentine, 1868, 81½ to 82½; Chilean, 1867, 97½ to 98½; Egyptian, 1868, 81 to 81½; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 99½ to 100½; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 56½; Mexican, 1861, 14½ to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 87 to 87½; Portuguese, 1853, 35 to 35½; Russian, 1866, 92 to 93; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 69½ to 70½; Spanish, 1867, 28½ to 29½; Ditto, 1869, 28½ to 29½; Turkish, 1865, 71½ to 72½; Ditto Five per Cent, 47½ to 48½; Ditto, 1869, 61½ to 62.

For American Securities there has been a fair demand. The 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds have been steady, but Erie Shares have been lower. The 5-20, 1882, 88½ to 89½; Ditto, 1885, 87½ to 88½; Ditto, 1887, 89 to 89½; 10-40, 85½ to 86½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 27 to 28; Erie Shares, 19½ to 20½; and Illinois Central, 112½ to 113½.

Bank Shares have been firm in value, with a moderate inquiry. —Agra, A, 10½ to 11; Alliance, 12½ to 13½; Imperial Ottoman, 3½ to 3½ prem.; London and County, 48½ to 49½; London Joint-Stock, 23½ to 24½; London and Westminster, 59½ to 60½; Union of London, 36½ to 37½.

Telegraph Shares have been flat and drooping: —Anglo-American 17½ to 17½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17½ to 17½; Atlantic, 12 to 14; British Indian Extension, 24 to 24½; British Indian Submarine, 9½ to 9½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 94 to 94½; and French Cable Shares, 15½ to 15½.

In Miscellaneous Securities the business doing has been only moderate, and prices have been without material change: —Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 2½; General Credit and Discount, ½ to ½ prem.; Hudson's Bay, 11½ to 12½; Indiarubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works, 49 to 50; Hooper's Telegraph Works, ½ to ½ dis.; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 37 to 37½.

A meeting has been held of the Oriental Bank Corporation. It was shown that the profit for the year amounted to £187,962. A dividend of 6 per cent was paid in November last, absorbing £200,000; and a like dividend of 6 per cent was again declared, payable free of income tax, on the 2nd proximo. A balance of £7962 was carried forward.

In the general position of the Money Market no material alteration has taken place. There has been a fair supply of capital, and a moderate demand for accommodation. Three-months' paper has generally been charged 3 per cent; but some occasional transactions have been effected at 2½. As, in addition to the Egyptian, subscriptions will shortly be invited for a new Peruvian loan, a continuance of steadiness may be anticipated.

On the Continent there has been a fair supply of capital. There has been only a moderate demand for accommodation, and in the chief cities the rates have been without alteration.

The specie movements during the week have been unimportant. The quantity of bullion arrived has been only moderate; but there has been no inquiry for export, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank. Upwards of £400,000 in Australian gold will be almost immediately thrown on the market, and it is not improbable that in the present state of affairs the whole will be retained here.

The silver market has been quiet. Bars have sold at 66½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars have been firm, at 52½d. per ounce.

As regards the exchanges, there has been only a moderate demand for bills, and the tendency has been more favourable.

Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The whole amount has been allotted to Cal-

cutta. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10½d., and tenders thereat have received about 1½ per cent above that quotation in full. These results show a marked diminution in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

Subscriptions have been invited for 1,500,000 dols. 7 per cent Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danneville, and Vincennes Railway—a line of 140 miles, of which fifty-five have been opened. The price is £155 per 1000 dols., and the rate of interest to investors is 9½ per cent. The sum offered is part of an authorised issue of 2,500,000 dols., of which 1,000,000 dols. are reserved for the United States.

The report of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, to be presented on the 29th inst., shows a profit for the half year of £4884, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, absorbing £3825, and leaving £1059 to be carried forward.

The report of the Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company, to be presented on the 27th inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will absorb £8750, and the appropriation of £7250 in reduction of good-will account, &c., leaving £331 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£281,914
An increase of public deposits of ..	367,507
A decrease of other deposits of ..	1,065,092
A decrease of other securities of ..	927,498
A decrease of bullion of ..	142,655
An increase of rest of ..	9,376
An increase of reserve of ..	243,960

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,795,444; public deposits amount to £7,660,221; and private deposits to £16,976,618. The securities held represent £31,617,110, and the stock of bullion is £19,923,793. The rest stands at £2,108,520.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a small show of English wheat on sale here to-day, but the market was of quite a holiday character, and the transactions were in retail only. Prices were nominally unaltered for both English and foreign corn, in the absence of important business. The flour trade was very inanimate, but there was no pressure to sell, and the quotations were without change for all descriptions. Barley was dull; but oats, owing to small arrivals, realised 6d. to 9d. more money. Maize was in request, at an advance of 1s. per quarter.

Wednesday.—There was no feature to notice in the wheat trade to-day, which continued in the same dull, inanimate state as on Monday last, at nominally unaltered quotations. Spring corn generally was firm in value, with a steady demand; but in flour there was very little doing.

Arrivals of Grain.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1010; barley, 230; malt, 1970; beans, 110; peas, 20 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 6450; barley, 6120; oats, 45,200; maize, 1200 qrs.; flour, 1090 sacks.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—62,046 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 42s. 10d.; 14,615 qrs. of barley at 35s. 2d.; and 3566 qrs. of oats at 21s. 5d. per quarter.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 37s. to 43s.; white ditto, 39s. to 47s.; barley, 25s. to 40s.; malt, 48s. to 68s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 25s.; beans, 34s. to 44s.; peas, 31s. to 38s. per quarter; flour, 28s. to 40s. per 280 lb. Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; and of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There has been a steady inquiry for nearly all kinds of agricultural seeds. Clover has been in short supply, and full rates have been paid for all descriptions. Trefoils have ruled firm, while spring tares have commanded fully as much money as last week.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; canary, 42s. to 80s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; soiling linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; red clover, 56s. to 70s.; white ditto, 70s. to 90s. per cwt.; linseed cakes—English, £11 6s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—Business has been much interfered with on account of the holidays, but prices of tea have remained without quotable change.

Sugar.—The sugar market has ruled inactive, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. Stock, 76,127 tons, against 66,044 tons last year.

Coffee.—There has been little inquiry for coffees, and the small lots brought to auction have found buyers at irregular and generally lower prices. Stock, 18,487 tons, against 11,810 tons last year.

Rice has continued dull and depressed, but without further change in price. Stock, 41,528 tons, against 38,441 tons last year.

Provisions.—The supply of both fresh and foreign butter on sale has been somewhat heavy; but, owing to the warm weather, sales have been pressed, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. Priced is quoted at 108s. to 112s.; Zwoile, 108s. to 112s.; Kampen, 108s. to 112s.; Bosc, 86s. to 100s.; Kiel, 110s. to 125s.; Jersey, 100s. to 105s.; Normandy, 100s. to 130s.; American, 70s. to 90s. per cwt. Small hams have been in request, at steady prices; prime sizable bacon has ruled firm, but outside has sold slowly. Edam cheese is quoted at 60s. to 68s.; Gouda, 58s. to 64s.; Derby, 60s. to 65s.; American, 68s. to 75s. per cwt. Pork and lard have continued dull.

Hay and Straw.—Mr. Charles James Easton reports the supply short and the trade slow, at slightly enhanced rates for prime hay:—Prime meadow hay, 50s. to 55s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; rowen, 50s. to 65s.; prime clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 26s. to 30s. per load.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands quietly, on former terms. Stock, 20,846 puns, against 22,934 puns. last year.

Wool.—The course of the wool market, which ruled for a few days after the opening of the current series on the 7th inst. very firm at the average quotations of March, has since improved to the extent of a full ½d. per lb., the upward tendency being particularly noticeable in those descriptions principally suited to the foreign demand. It has, perhaps, seldom occurred that so large a proportion of wool has been taken for the foreign markets, or the support contributed by Continental competition so materially controlled quotations.

Fetals.—The arrivals to the metropolitan markets have been to a fair average extent, but choice qualities have been in request, at firm currencies.

Hops.—The market has remained without movement. The demand for all descriptions has ruled very inactive, and, where sales have been pressed, lower prices have been submitted to.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £32 10s.; English brown rape, £42 10s.; refined, £44 10s. to £45; foreign, £16 to £46 10s.; olive and coconut are dull.

Tallow has ruled flat, at 44s. 6d. spot, 44s. 6d. June, and 45s. 3d. last three months.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 6d.; Sunderland, 15s. 6d. to 18s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; Elyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 18s. 3d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—In the cattle trade to-day no feature of importance has been noticed. The supplies of stock have been moderate, and quite equal to requirements. As regards beasts, the quality, generally, has been satisfactory. The business doing has been by no means brisk; nevertheless, prime qualities have supported late rates. The show of sheep has been about an average, both in respect to number and condition. The trade has been quiet, at about late quotations. Lambs have been in fair request, at 8s. per 8 lb. Calves have been quiet. Pigs have been dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 3s. to 3s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 8s. 6d.; suckling calves, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; and quartered old time pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each. Total Supply: Beasts, 657; sheep and lambs, 10,210; calves, 211. Foreign: Beasts, 125; sheep and lambs, 3390; calves, 135.

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## THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual Easter Monday review and sham fight of the metropolitan and home counties volunteer corps took place at Brighton, with the advantage of the finest possible weather. It was an agreeable contrast to the review at Dover, on March 29, last year, when a storm of wind and snow, in which the unlucky brig Ferret was actually wrecked in the harbour, had nearly prevented the execution of the proposed manoeuvres. The review of 1868 was held at Portsmouth, and that of 1867 at Dover, so that it is four years since the last time this martial spectacle was displayed on Brighton Downs. The Prince and Princess of Wales favoured the assembly in 1866 with their presence. There was no such additional circumstance of attraction to the review last Monday, but it proved an entire success in popular enjoyment, whatever criticisms may be passed on its military performance.

As Brighton is a holiday town, where Londoners are sure to find comfortable accommodation for themselves and families, with the benefit of the sea air and sufficient opportunities of amusement, large numbers of the volunteers and their friends went down either on Saturday or Good Friday,

or the previous Thursday evening, some of the corps marching by the high road from London, but most of them arriving by railway. One of our Illustrations this week shows the scene at the Brighton station after the coming in of a train bringing several parties of the citizen soldiers, not a few of whom found their wives and children, or some other kindred and friends, awaiting their arrival. It was estimated that 6000 or 7000 volunteers had reached Brighton by Saturday night. A detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company, with their guns drawn by horses, marched in on Saturday, having been met by a volunteer band from Brighton; and the 49th Middlesex (Post Office Corps) came in at a later hour that evening. Among the officers staying at the chief hotels in the town were Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, with Lady Scarlett, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who went together, on Saturday, to examine the review ground. The Esplanade, the sea-beach, the King's-road, the Steyne, the Pavilion Garden, the old Chain Pier and the new Western Pier, at Hove, the line of terraces in Kemp Town leading to the walk over the cliffs towards Rottingdean, the Racecourse, the Downs, and the road to the Devil's Dyke, were much frequented by visitors in uniform, with a crowd of others—men,

women, and children—who took their share of pleasure in those few days. The beach opposite the town was continually thronged; and the boatmen and the keepers of refreshment-saloons made a pretty good profit of the occasion. The rifle-shooting competition for prizes, at the Sheepcote Valley range, occupied the more enterprising and ambitious members of the volunteer force. On Sunday many of them attended the church service at the Pavilion and in the churches of the town.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, with excellent traffic management, conveyed down thousands upon thousands on Monday morning, the first arrival being at half-past six. At ten o'clock, when the signal-gun was fired, they began to assemble on the Level, the ground adjoining the Steyne, in order to march thence to the Racecourse, where the inspection was to commence. They set out at eleven, and passed along the Steyne, the Marine-parade, and Bedford-street. The commanding officer, Sir J. Y. Scarlett, with Colonel Wright, Deputy Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, and Colonel Colville, Acting Deputy Inspector-General, was surrounded by his Staff, consisting of Captain Milligan, 39th Regiment; Captain Scarlett, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant



THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW: EARLY ARRIVALS AT BRIGHTON.

Knollys, Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant Sir A. Mackworth, Royal Engineers, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Newdigate, unattached, Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel Gamble, C.B., unattached; Deputy Quartermaster-General; Captain the Hon. C. Edwards, Rifle Brigade, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Colonel Laffan, Royal Engineers. Preceded by the light troop attached to the Hon. Artillery Company, General Sir J. Scarlett rode to the review-ground shortly before the general body of volunteers.

The saluting-point was at the Grand Stand of the Racecourse. It was a few minutes past twelve when the whole force began to march past Sir James Scarlett in the following order. The cavalry consisted of 47 men of the Hon. Artillery Company. The artillery was divided into three brigades of field batteries and two of garrison artillery. The first brigade of batteries was commanded by Lord Truro, and included 16 guns, 74 horses and 185 men; the second, Lieutenant-Colonel Creed, 17 guns, 102 horses, 318 men; the third, 20 guns, 145 horses, 503 men. The first brigade of garrison artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, numbered 1569 men; the second, Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley, 1281 men. The infantry comprised four divisions, with three brigades to each division. The commanders and numbers were as follow:—First Division: Major-General Brownrigg, C.B. First Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., 2009; Second Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, 2075; Third Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge, 2021.—Second Division: Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B. Fourth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod of Macleod, V.C., 1929; Fifth Brigade—Lieutenant-

Colonel Viscount Bury, 2048; Sixth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Money, 2116.—Third Division: Major-General Carey, C.B. Seventh Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, 1984; Eighth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsmure, 2073; Ninth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barttelot, 1802.—Fourth Division: Major-General Lysons, C.B. Tenth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, 1861; Eleventh Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Buxton, 1860; Twelfth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Cowper, K.G., 2008. During the march past the bands were placed on the Grand Stand side of the course.

The sham fight began immediately after the troops had marched past. The plan of it is readily explained. The first and second divisions, under General Russell, were the enemy, while the third and fourth, under General Scarlett, were the defenders. The first-named two divisions, having marched past, continued their progress along the Racecourse to the windmill, and moved out along the ridge forming the northern ends of the White Hawk and Rifle-Range Valleys, through which they passed to the north of Woodendean, and between that place and the Warren Farm; and having reached the hill beyond, with their right resting on Baldean and Newmarket Hill and their left towards the village of Rottingdean, there took up their first position. The defending force, pursuing the same line of route as the attack, having crossed over the northern end of Rifle-Range Valley and passed the high ridge on its other side, took up its position on the brow of what is known as "Red Hill," having the Wick Valley and Woodendean at its feet, while its right rested on Ovingdean. The summit of this hill is that portion of the Racecourse known as

the "Cup" course, and from this point the general public were able to have an excellent view of the movements.

The attacking force was supposed to have landed at Rottingdean, and, by a right-flank march, gained the summit of the Downs towards Baldean; while the defending force, whose commander had received information of the landing of the enemy, moved out from Brighton to intercept his march and protect the town from the invading army. An attempt to take up a position towards Rottingdean was frustrated by the enemy being already in possession of the heights. In this dilemma the defenders were compelled to fall back upon the hills they already held in front of Woodendean and Ovingdean. To effect this it was necessary to mass their reserves, under cover, in the Wick Valley, at the same time holding the inclosures on the hills by skirmishers and advanced parties. Here the invading army made an attempt to seize and occupy the commanding position of Ovingdean-hill while making a feint upon the Woodendean inclosures. The defending force, however, opposed a stout resistance to the attack at both points, and the invaders were finally repulsed. We shall give a few illustrations next week.

The sham fight concluded at half-past four in the afternoon, when the volunteers, whose total number was computed at 26,000, made for Brighton and the railway. The first train conveying them back to London started at half-past five, and they were all gone by half-past nine. Two Lancashire corps and one from the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as the Oxford and Cambridge University Corps, and some belonging to other counties, joined the Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire volunteers in this display of their force and skill.



## THE SESSION SO FAR.

On the day upon which the House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess a very remarkable discussion took place. It was, in fact, a review of the Session as far as it had gone; and the object was to show how very little way it had gone. If any deduction is to be derived from the existing state of things it seems to have come to this—that our legislative machine is unequal to the manufacturing of more than one large measure a year. What happened in the House on the happy Tuesday on which members were to be released from the abnormal labours of the pre-session? Instead of greeting with rapture the motion for the adjournment, several gentlemen were found to be in a state of grievance at the prospect before them. First uprose Sir Wilfrid Lawson to declare, in his half-feminine accents but with ineffable good-humour and some banter, that delay in dealing with the liquor laws of this country would be of instant and serious danger to the public weal; probably, his mind being full of the inevitable excesses which characterise the fast of Good Friday and the feast of Easter Monday with curious impartiality; as if a licensing bill which might come into operation on Oct. 1, if passed this year, or his own pet permissive measure, which will come into operation at the Greek Kalends, could interfere to prevent the shedding of one drop of strong drink during the holidays. However, the sense of responsibility was evidently strong upon him, and his jesting tone was perhaps only assumed to cover the real bitterness of his spirit. Possibly, too, he is so lively in order to show that a teetotaler can be cheerful under any adverse circumstances. Anon came Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, to do him justice, has since his reappearance exhibited his faculty of hitting palpably, in more than ordinary degree; and he described in a few pungent sentences the true state of the case when he chirruped out that the strong Government overrated its strength, and brought in too many measures; that the curiosity of members, as evidenced by the fearful increase of questions on every subject, from the relations of this country with other nations down to the shape of policemen's helmets, was only to be equalled by their garrulity; while he only too truly depicted the obstruction of the Irish Land Bill, illustrating it happily by an allusion to that amendment which is now blocking the measure, and which comes from a Liberal, who happens at this juncture not to be Judge Advocate-General. It may be a very strong thing to say, but it would seem that this measure is in greater danger from the supporters of the Ministry than from the Opposition proper. Witness Mr. W. Fowler's effort to neutralise that which is the first principle of the bill—namely, the narrowing down to the lowest possible point, freedom of contract between landlord and tenant, on which he nearly defeated the Government. The fact seems to be that English members—even such men as Sir Roundell Palmer—cannot be brought to see that the bill is based on exceptional principles, totally opposed to those which prevail in England; that it is in its very nature a measure of coercion for landlords, just as much as the Peace Preservation Act is a measure of coercion for murderous tenants. These gentlemen are outraged in their notions of political economy, and cannot see why land arrangements in Ireland should not be as easily carried on between man and man as they are in this country. They ignore the positive circumstance that long years of misgovernment under the name of legislation has engendered bad habits as between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and so they rush blindly at corrections of those proposed enactments which, as has been said, are of the prime essence of the measure. In short, they stumble over the fallacy that England and Ireland should be governed by precisely the same laws.

Recurring to the debate on the last sitting-day of the House, it must be confessed that the course taken by Mr. Mundella must have induced the Ministers present to ejaculate mentally, "Save us from our friends!" No doubt he was religiously intent in casting blame on those who, as he alleged, were factiously obstructing the Land Bill, and he fixed with some effect on Lord Elcho; but he totally forgot that the most recent and the most effectual checks had come from gentlemen who sit immediately around him; and, on the whole, his speech was an exposition of the state of business which the Government could very conveniently have spared. If one of his objects was to put Lord Elcho into a pet, he was decidedly successful, for that self-believing nobleman was excessively wroth that a "young man" from Sheffield should come between the wind and his nobility; but out of the whirlwind of his passionate retort there came a small sound which was effective, for he distinctly said that the Opposition had gained heart to block the bill from the fact that so many Ministerialists took that line before he and those who thought with him did so. It was almost in a tone of mournful indignation that Mr. Gladstone confessed and did not seek to avoid the accusations which had been made; and possibly there was a touch of personal sarcasm when he emphatically declared that the five hours' discussion on the last day on which the Land Bill was on hand, which was raised on Liberal Mr. Headlam's amendment, was the most unprofitable one that he had ever listened to. With eminent candour, he admitted that the Government had attempted too much, and he seemed to hint that his meditations during the recess would be directed towards some way of getting out of the complicated tangle into which legislation has been brought. In this curious coil are included such specimens as the Education Bill; the Parliamentary Elections, which means the Ballot Bill; the University Tests Bill; the Merchant Shipping Bill, with its 888 clauses; the Naturalisation Bill, the Courts of Judicature and Appellate Jurisdiction Bill; the Mines' Regulation Bill; the Land Transfer Bill; the War Office Bill, which has been sticking for two months at the stage of third reading; the Beverley and Bridgewater Disfranchisement Bills; the Licensing Bill, and the Game Laws Bill, both yet in embryo, but con-

ceived and ready for gestation; and more, which to mention were but to set down a catalogue; while intertwined with all these are the Army and Navy Estimates, only just initiated, and with several important subjects connected with them both, ripe for long discussion; while the Civil Service Estimates, against which it is said there is to be a raid by the professors of economy, are not even launched. All this, and the Land Bill with but one clause passed, was the state of things Parliamentary on April 12. Given the prorogation in the second week of August, what will there then be of fruition?

The ending of the pre-session was peculiar and abnormal, as everything about the House of Commons seems to be this year. Fair notice had been given by Mr. Gladstone that the Government, and he in particular, did not mean to stay a moment after the Budget resolutions were reported at a morning sitting on the last day; and with significance he stated that no hour for the adjournment, as is usual in such cases, would be fixed, and that it would be at the discretion of the House to dispose of itself. This, of course, meant that the end was to come by inanition, and so it befell. For as soon as a cheerful disquisition on the most amusing parts of Mr. Lowe's financial conjuring had ceased, the Opposition, which had been scant before, disappeared altogether; the tenants of the upper benches around the Ministers vanished; the deputy whipper-in peeped through the entrance-door and became invisible; and only a few of those iron-visaged, grimly faithful to their constituents, members who group themselves beneath the gangway, and who might well be made to sit for portraits of



PRIZE PLATE FOR THE NORTHAMPTON RACES.

those stern patriotic legislators whom Mr. Peter Taylor hopes to import into the House by means of a payment of wages about equal to that of a foreman to a contractor, held on while the irrepressible Mr. Macfie began to repeat the speech he made last year on the law of patents. For two or three minutes his voice sounded hollow through the empty chamber, then came a sudden check, the sound ceased, a pause, the Speaker "counts," and the House quietly expires.

## NORTHAMPTON PRIZE CUP.

The silver plate won for a prize this year at the Northampton races was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co. Its design, as shown in our illustration, represents the meeting between King Edward IV. and Dame Elizabeth Woodville in Whittlebury Forest, when the beautiful widow implored his Majesty to give back to her and her children the confiscated estate of her husband. The King, it is well known, admired the lady so much that he made her his Queen.

The Marquis of Kildare is, we understand, about to be called to the House of Lords, by the title of Baron Kildare.

According to the weekly return of Exchequer receipts and payments, the total revenue from April 1 to 16 was £2,238,450, and the balances in the Banks of England and Ireland amounted to £8,608,648. The expenditure, in the same period, was £6,282,039, and out of this more than five millions and a half were devoted to the payment of interest on the National Debt.

A meeting of the subscribers to the free daily dinners given to neglected children in Edinburgh was held on Monday, Mr. Charles Cowan presiding. Councillor Colston read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that 75,168 dinners had been supplied during the seventeen weeks that the free dinner table had been open. The committee had received, in all, subscriptions to the amount of £658, and the expense connected with the movement had been £456. It was resolved that the balance be retained in the bank, to be devoted, if necessary, to similar objects next winter.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA.

We have this week to speak of two operatic establishments—that at Drury-Lane Theatre, under Mr. George Wood's management, having opened on Saturday last, nearly three weeks after the commencement of the season of the Royal Italian Opera. Having already given a summary of the arrangements and engagements at both houses, there is little to say of the opening of the Drury-Lane Opera; the work performed on the occasion and the singers therein being alike familiar to the public. The theatre has been redecorated and fitted up with great taste and remarkable speed, considering that a bare fortnight elapsed between the close of the dramatic and the beginning of the musical season. The house now presents a bright, new aspect, and a good effect of contrast between the amber curtains and blue drapery of the boxes and the crimson furniture of the stalls. An enlargement of the orchestra and an advance of the front stage line are also among the changes and improvements. The performance on the opening night consisted of Verdi's "Rigoletto," preceded by the customary National Anthem, and directed by Signor Arditi, the esteemed conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre for many seasons. Mdle. Ilma di Murska appeared as Gilda, the unhappy heroine and devoted daughter of the court jester in the adaptation of Victor Hugo's terrible drama. This accomplished singer gave the brighter portions of the music, as in the duets with her father and lover and her aria in the first act, with that brilliancy of voice and facile execution for which she has been eminent since her earliest performances here a few seasons since; while in the more tragic situations of the betrayal and despair of Gilda the artist evinced that capacity for emotional expression which was chiefly developed in her performances of last season. The reception and success of Mdle. di Murska were such as she has for some time been accustomed to here as elsewhere. Although there is but little to do in the part of Maddalena, and that little is near the close of the opera, the value of such an artist as Madame Trebelli-Bettini is largely proved in it, especially in the important quartet, with its dramatic contrast between the two pairs of characters. That Mr. Santley's Rigoletto is a performance of vocal excellence and of high dramatic power need not again be asserted; nor is it necessary to repeat that, as the Duke, Signor Mongini's fine voice and Italian method are especially well applied in the music of this opera. As a matter almost of course he was encored in "La donna è mobile," the same usual result having attended the quartet just referred to. Signor Foli, as Sparafucile, was again an effective bandit. On Monday night Mdle. di Murska appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor," her performance of the heroine in which opera is more familiar than the impersonation just referred to. Again, her representation of the heroine of Donizetti's opera evinced the same vocal and dramatic power as last year. Signor Mongini as Edgardo and Mr. Santley as Enrico were also as effective as on many previous occasions. Tuesday night's performance of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" introduced Madame Monbelli for the first time on the stage here. The success of this lady as a concert-singer last season will be fresh in the memory of all who heard her. A voice of sympathetic quality, with sufficient power and brilliancy for bravura singing, and a refined style of vocalisation, were before apparent, and again displayed in Tuesday's performance. In the cavatina "Una voce," and in the introduced aria in the "Lesson scene" (a Spanish canzonet), Madame Monbelli sang with refinement and brilliancy, and was deservedly applauded. Signor Bettini's Count Almaviva, Signor Gassier's Figaro, and Signor Foli's Basilio presented the same merits as before. Signor Castelli, who was the Dr. Bartolo, bustled through the part like an experienced stage singer.

Since our last notice of the Royal Italian Opera, Mdle. Sessi has appeared there in two new parts—on Thursday week as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento," and on Saturday last as the Queen of Night in "Il Flauto Magico;" the former having been the more successful performance of the two. The part of the adopted daughter of the regiment, who afterwards proves to be of high aristocratic birth, and changes her position as a vivandière for that of a young lady of fashion, is well suited to Mdle. Sessi's powers as an actress; while the bright melodious music of Donizetti displays the singer's brilliant voice and facile execution to especial advantage. In the combination of archness and refinement in acting, and the bravura and cantabile styles in singing, Mdle. Sessi's performance was throughout of high and special merit. In the earlier scenes of regimental life, and in the later "Rataplan" trio with the Marchioness and the Sergeant, this artist displayed much aptitude for genteel comedy. Signor Ciampi's Sulpizio is well known as an animated personification of the kindly old Sergeant—the characters of the Marchioness, and Tonio, the lover, having been filled by Mdle. Anese and Signor Larocca. Signor Vianesi conducted on this occasion. As the Queen of Night in the most melodious of Mozart's operas, Mdle. Sessi was scarcely so happy as in the instance just referred to. The higher pitch prevailing here adds to the already extreme difficulty of music reaching, as in the great air, "Non paventar," to the F in alt, a note even more rare with sopranos than the high chest C is with tenors. In the second song, "Gl'angui" (wisely transposed a tone lower), Mdle. Sessi was far more successful, and deserved the encore which she obtained, and which was especially justified by a still better performance the second time than the first. Mdle. Olma made a very successful first appearance in the small part of Papagena—her comic duet with Papageno, brief as it is, having proved sufficient to exhibit much brightness and liveliness of style, personal and vocal, and a voice of very agreeable quality. The Pamina of Mdle. Titiens was again, as often before, a performance of high vocal and dramatic power. Signor Cotogni threw much life into the part of Papageno,



and was very successful in his two songs; Dr. Gunz, Signor Bagagiolo, and Mr. Crellin having been efficient representatives of Tamino, Sarastro, and Monostatos; while the music of the geni and the attendants on the Queen of Night was well sung by the six ladies concerned.

The twenty-sixth and last of the series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last week; but the season really terminates to-day, with the usual additional performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. At last week's concert the chief instrumental pieces were Schumann's overture to "Manfred," Beethoven's pastoral symphony, and the eccentric orchestral prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin"—all, it need scarcely be said, admirably played. Besides miscellaneous vocal pieces by Madame Lemmens and Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. Macfarren's cantata "May Day" was performed—the solo of the May Queen by the lady named; the choruses by the Crystal Palace choir, the members of which were singing their best on the occasion. The animated part-song "The hunt's up" was encored, as usual.

There were several musical performances on Good Friday. At the Crystal Palace the usual afternoon concert of sacred music took place, a miscellaneous selection having been performed by several eminent vocalists. An afternoon concert was given at St. James's Hall, by Mr. John Boosey, and one in the evening at the same place; besides performances of sacred music at several of the theatres.

The death of the eminent violinist De Beriot is announced from Brussels. This distinguished player was born at Louvain, in 1802, and became celebrated at an early age as one of the most brilliant and finished performers of the modern school. In 1835 he married Madame Malibran, and after her death, in the following year, settled at Brussels, where, in connection with the excellent conservatoire of that city, he formed many excellent pupils. For some years previous to his death De Beriot had been blind and paralysed.

## THEATRES.

### ST. JAMES'S AND OLYMPIC.

There is a tendency, notwithstanding the general progress, to revert in all things to old systems. Time was when our theatrical managements competed in the production of French pieces. One conductor projected the performance of a certain Parisian drama, and another immediately sought to get the start of him; and in the end adaptations of the same foreign play appeared almost simultaneously at three or four theatres. This, moreover, was considered not only as fair enterprise, but the way to succeed. In the end it proved ruinous, and equally fatal to manager and author. A better system has prevailed lately: theatres have proceeded on independent programmes, and playwrights have ventured to go in different directions. The public found a variety of entertainments in the field at the same time; each ran an unparalleled length of nights; but theatres increased in number, and so the balance was brought right again. But there are still found some who wish to try back, and yield to ancient prejudices. A contest, such as used to be frequent in the old corrupt days of dramatic competition, has recently taken place between the managements of the St. James's and the Olympic, in respect to a modern French play which has acquired some degree of celebrity; and a third theatre, we are told, is likely to come into the field and bid for the precious bantling. The law has been appealed to; and though the version at the Olympic is the one understood to be sanctioned by the original authors, MM. Meilhac and Halévy, that by Mr. B. Webster, jun., has been also permitted at the St. James's. "Frou-Frou," accordingly, appears concurrently on the two stages. As neither translation is satisfactory, the bloom of the dialogue having been rubbed off in the process of transmission in both, we have no preference to avouch for either, and may speak of both in general terms. On the whole, we think that at the St. James's the piece is better acted. Mlle. Beatrice herself is of course a tower of strength, though the part is thoroughly unsuitable to her style and figure. The word "frou-frou" is intended to represent the sound of the rustling of female dresses, and is applied to the Lady Gilberte as denoting her vivacity and volatility. Her sister Louise (Miss Henrade) is of a contrary temperament, a grave, wise, self-sacrificing girl. All the young men, however, court Gilberte and neglect Louise, whom nevertheless they consult as a friend and adviser. Thus this amiable young lady has to urge the suit for a bashful wooer, Henri de Sartorys (Mr. Barton Hill), for whom she has herself conceived a secret passion, and wins for him her sister's consent. Gilberte would have better suited Comte de Valreas (Mr. J. G. Shore); but his gaieties are too well known to her father, M. Brigard (Mr. W. Farren), who has been the companion of his vicious career. The Comte is engaged to take part with Gilberte in some private theatricals, performing the rôle of Antony to her Cleopatra, and thus an undue familiarity commences. Her husband meantime receives an appointment which would necessitate their removal from Paris. The mere notion of this is intolerable to Frou-Frou; and De Sartorys yields to his wife's whim at the risk of injuring his prospects in life, though she refuses for his sake to surrender the private theatricals. Such is the lady's frivolity that it is found expedient to call in the aid of Louise to regulate their domestic arrangements, and thus Louise gains ascendancy in the household and in the affections of their child. At length Frou-Frou perceives her position, conceives herself degraded, quarrels with her sister, and yields to temptation. The scene of the quarrel is powerful, but here the interest and propriety of the action end. It has a tragic dénouement, which might advantageously have been converted into a comic conclusion. Louise might have carried out the scheme of self-sacrifice which she had previously observed by accepting a worthy man for her husband; and Frou-Frou, seeing the error of her conduct, might have settled down into a respectable wife; and on this idea a pleasing comedy might have been easily and effectively constructed. The French playwrights have, however, elected that she should become an adultress; that she should fly with her seducer to Venice; and that they should be followed by her husband, that a duel should take place, and the Comte be killed; and ultimately that the penitent woman should return home to die and consent to her husband's marriage with Louise after her decease. All this is miserable nonsense, and worse morality. At neither theatre was the audience pleased with it, and evidently regarded the play in its entirety as a good idea spoiled. A want of invention is shown in permitting the interest of the action to run down into disagreeable consequence, instead of following out the vein of sparkling comedy which might have been conducted to a happy sequel. In the above remarks we have had regard to the cast of the St. James's. At the Olympic Frou-Frou was impersonated, not badly, by Miss Plessy Mordaunt, who made on the occasion her first appearance on the London boards, to which she promises to become an ornament. Miss

Mattie Reinhard was pleasing in Louise; Mr. David Fisher represented Brigard, the roué father, a character which was well rendered at both houses.

### VAUDEVILLE.

The new theatre in the Strand is altogether a pleasant-looking edifice, and promises to be effectively managed. It rejoices in a triad of conductors—Messrs. H. J. Montague, D. James, and T. Thorne; and there is every reason to believe that these three gentlemen will work well together. At any rate, they have commenced well. On Saturday it opened with an excellent three-act comedy, by Mr. Andrew Halliday, entitled "For Love or Money?" Like most of Mr. Halliday's pieces, there is little story in this comedy; but there is an agreeable contrast of character and situation, and some exceedingly good dialogue. The best conceived of the characters is that of Jemima, which was sustained by Miss Amy Fawcett with great spirit. This young lady knew from the beginning that she had a good part, and wisely determined to make the best of it. She and Clarissa (Miss L. Claire) are the daughters of a Major Buncombe (Mr. George Honey), who finds his half pay insufficient to support the extravagance of his wife (Miss T. Lavis) and family, and looks, therefore, to his daughters for delivering him from his difficulties, which they do by forthwith marrying—Clarissa, who had always aimed at being a fine lady, pairing off with one Alfred Skimmington (Mr. H. Irving), who is reputed to be worth £5000 a year; and Jemima, an honest-hearted girl, with a commercial clerk, receiving an annual salary of £300 (Mr. H. J. Montague). A gay widow, Mrs. Darlington (Miss Ada Cavendish), who had hopes of Skimmington, is disappointed, and acts rather spitefully in consequence, consenting, in the end, to the arrest both of the Major and his son-in-law, to whom she had lent some money. But previously to this éclaircissement more than one event takes place. A year after their marriage the Skimmingtons celebrate its anniversary at their fine house in Mayfair, and all goes off merrily enough, except that the footman behaves with eccentric familiarity. The fact is he is a sheriff's officer in disguise, holding possession for the upholsterers who had supplied the furniture, which had so much excited the admiration of the guests. In the third act we are introduced to Jemima and her husband, at their humble residence in Camden Town, on the anniversary day of their wedding. Here is no festivity; but there are content and happiness, and also a child in the cradle. The faithful couple talk over their felicity, and Jemima determines that her husband's father shall be brought to live with them, and places the old man in the chimney-corner, with his pot and his pipe. Mrs. Darlington overhears this arrangement, and is converted by it to a wiser state of sentiment, which results in her marrying Jemima's brother Tom, a character suitably sustained by a débutant, Mr. G. W. Garthorne. The Major and Skimmington both seek refuge in the house from bailiffs who are in pursuit of them, and are glad to put up with a dinner of bread-and-cheese, while Jemima secretly rejoices in the strange spectacle. Good fortune now falls to the lot of all the parties. Jemima's husband is offered a partnership in the firm which he has served, and his old father, who has just recovered a legacy which had been long in dispute, advances him the thousand pounds needful to enable him to accept the proffered partnership with credit, when Tom, with Mrs. Darlington (now Mrs. Buncombe), enters and discharges his father and brother-in-law from the debt owing to the late widow, now his wife. This comedy was admirably acted, and was so well received that a long run for it may be reasonably anticipated. A burlesque by Mr. Conway Edwards followed, entitled "Don Carlos; or, The Infante in Arms," which caricatures the characters in Schiller's great tragedy and terminates in a bull-fight. Scenery and costume are both good, and the general performance adequate. Two new débutantes appeared—Miss Jenny Beauclerc as Don Carlos, and Miss Rose Evelyn as Tebaldo, a page. Both young ladies promise well. The performance was advertised to conclude with a farce, by Mr. F. Hay, entitled "Cupboard Love," but, owing to the lateness of the hour, the performance was suspended.

### LYCEUM.

A more brilliant spectacle than that produced at the Lyceum on Monday has seldom been placed on the boards. It is entitled "Le Petit Faust" and is an opera bouffe, the libretto of which is furnished by Mr. H. B. Farnie, and the music composed by M. Hervé. The former is a great improvement on the general style in which these things are done; and the latter possesses all the sparkling excellence for which the master is famous. The work is disposed into three acts, and the action is arranged with singular skill. For bustle, glitter, and vigour it has never been surpassed. It is not a mere burlesque, for it extends the ground occupied by Goethe and Gounod, and pursues the theme into a thousand extravagances unthought of by them. Marguerite is a completely metamorphosed character. Always talking (or singing) of her timidity and ingenuousness, she acts with great boldness and selfishness. This amiable young lady is represented on this occasion by Miss Emily Soldene, whose musical gifts enhance the effectiveness of the part. Faust is well interpreted by Mr. T. MacLagan who, though not unknown to fame in a very different arena, made here his first appearance as an opera artist, and well justified his claim to his new position. Mephisto was represented by a lady from the Théâtre Impérial du Châtelet, Mlle. Marguerite de Dreux, who played with bewitching archness and considerable devilry. Siebel was done justice to by M. Marius, from the Théâtre Folies des Dramatiques; and Martha was admirably impersonated by Mr. J. Odell; and thus, with the blended aid of foreign and native talent, an ensemble was produced which has seldom been realised. The action was illustrated by four grandly set and painted scenes. M. Hervé was called for at the end of each act.

### GLOBE.

The domestic drama of "Milky White," by Mr. Craven, was performed on Saturday, the author himself appearing as the hero. A Mr. E. V. Sinclair sustained the part of Dick Duggs very ably, and Miss Josephs herself played Annie White. A new version of "Robert Macaire; or, the Roadside Inn Turned Inside Out," a burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, followed. The brigand was represented by Miss Josephs, and Jacques Strop by Mr. J. Clarke. Several new appearances signalled the occasion. Miss Amy Sheridan as Charles, and Miss Kate Newton as Pierre, were among the number, and promise well. The scenery, particularly the closing scene, was excellent, and do credit even to such reputations as Thomas W. Hall and George Gordon.

### GAIETY.

"The Princess of Trebizonde" is the name of a comic opera-drama introduced at the Gaiety, on Saturday, to the English public; the work of M. Offenbach, adapted by Mr. Chas. Lamb Kenney. It was in all respects gorgeously illustrated.

### SURREY.

A wonderfully elaborate drama has been produced at the Surrey, written by Mr. C. H. Ross, and entitled "Clam," the

interest of which lies with our street Arabs, whose misfortunes and fortunes furnish the thread of the plot. The theatre is under the management of Mr. A. C. Shelley, who has so far started in his experiment with remarkable success. Miss Agnes Burdell is the heroine, a young girl who has been nicknamed Clam, who disguises herself successfully as a street-boy and a "tiger" to an Oxford undergraduate, with whom she is in love. The action, incidents, characters, scenes, and situations are all melodramatic in the extreme; but the whole is remarkably effective, and carefully placed on the boards.

### STANDARD.

A new opera bouffe was produced at the Standard on Saturday, the composition of Mr. J. T. Douglass, and entitled "Guy Fawkes; or, A New Way to Blow Up a King." The scenery, by Mr. R. Douglass, was striking and artistic, and worthily accompanied a work that was undeniably clever, and to which we hope to pay more attention hereafter. The last scene is deserving of special notice. It represents the Court of King James, and is filled with a company of courtiers in a variety of splendid dresses, which really make a magnificent show, and testify to the costly getting-up of this spectacular exhibition. Miss Julia Mathews, as Walter Tresham, sang admirably; and the part of the King, by Miss Alice Herbert, was cleverly acted.

### HOLBORN.

Under the management of Mr. C. T. Burleigh, the Holborn reopened, on Monday, with a four-act drama by Mr. George Roberts, entitled "Behind the Curtain." Much technical knowledge of stage matters is shown in this production, but the plot is uninteresting. It finishes with the burning of a theatre. The scenery—by Telbin, Callcott, and Hicks—is rather ambitious, and some of it excellent.

### CHARING CROSS.

Two new pieces have been produced at the Charing Cross—a comedy, entitled "The Twin Sisters;" and a farce called "Captain Smith." These, with the burlesque of "Ixion," suffice to make a pleasant evening's entertainment.

### NEW CHELSEA.

The New Chelsea Theatre was opened to the public on Saturday, under the management of Messrs. Arthur Morgan and B. Oliver. The entertainments were various, comprising an original drama, entitled "Mabel," and the farce of "The Spectre Bridegroom." Professor Hilton, the ventriloquist, also exhibited; and the Mathew's family gave their drawing-room entertainment. The performances were favourably received.

## THE CALPE HUNT STEEPLECHASE.

Wherever Englishmen go they keep alive the recollection of their native country by introducing the sports peculiar to England. Rome, Pau, and other places on the Continent boast their packs of fox-hounds, but Gibraltar prides itself on possessing the oldest established and best pack in the world out of the United Kingdom. In 1812, when Cadiz was occupied by the English under the Duke of Wellington, some officers of the Guards and Royal Artillery procured fox-hounds from England, and, under the title of the "Isla de Leon Hunt," made havoc among the foxes which abound in the neighbourhood of Port St. Mary's. The Isla de Leon Club being broken up in 1814, its hounds were presented to the 29th Regiment at Gibraltar, and were probably draughted into the pack which had been previously formed by the sporting merchants of Gibraltar. There are records of the pack, in 1815, under the title of the "Calpe Hunt," and in every winter since then, the foxes in the extreme south of Andalusia have had reason to know of the existence of the Calpe hounds. At the present time the hunt is in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been, and capital sport was shown in the last season by the pack under its excellent huntsman, Job Dyer. In connection with the Calpe hunt, steeplechases take place every spring. The meeting shown in our illustration took place on March 24, at a place in Spain about three miles from the rock. The course presented a curious scene, owing to the variety of costumes worn by the spectators; for though the Spaniards take little interest in either hunting or racing, and think the English are mad to race across country as they do, when they could jog comfortably along the road, curiosity and the hope of gain prompted the attendance of considerable numbers of the native people. The sketch we have engraved shows the appearance of the course at the time of the race for the Hunt Cup, when Mr. Wallace, R.A., landed Hermano a winner, after a most exciting race.

A Parliamentary return issued last Saturday shows that in the year ending Sept. 30 last, 362,455 cwt. of hops were imported into the United Kingdom; 3520 cwt. of foreign hops exported; and 14,266 cwt. of British hops exported.

A committee of the Bath Union have issued a report on the result of their experiment in the boarding out of pauper children. They consider the experiment completely successful. A marked improvement in the health and appearance of the children boarded out was noticed, and the committee found that the persons to whom the children were intrusted in most cases treated them as their own. The success of the experiment is attributed in a great degree to the careful supervision over the children by the committee.

Professor Tyndall, in last week's *Nature*, writes:—"On April 4, 1870, died peacefully, after a long illness, Dr. Gustav Magnus, Professor of Physics, and Director of the Physical Cabinet in the University of Berlin. He was an experimental philosopher of great and varied excellence, executing his work with the choicest apparatus and with the most conscientious care. His numerous labours are known to all students of physics, and they are such as to secure for him an enduring fame. On April 28, 1851, I first saw Professor Magnus on his own doorstep in Berlin. His aspect won my immediate regard, which was strengthened to affection by our subsequent intercourse. He gave me a working place in his laboratory, and it was there I carried out the investigation on diamagnetism and magno-crystalline action, which is published in the *Philosophical Magazine* for September, 1851. In 1853 I was again in Berlin, and found under his roof the same ready help and sympathy. Professor Hurst and myself paid him a visit last summer; and he afterwards attended the Exeter meeting of the British Association, where his frank, genial, and gentlemanly demeanour were conspicuous to all. Over and above his direct contributions to science, Professor Magnus exercised a powerful indirect influence, through the kindly aid and countenance which he lent to young inquirers. When I bade him good-bye in 1851 his last words to me were, 'If you should meet any really able young fellow, willing to work, and to whom such assistance as I can render would be valuable, send him to me.' There are many such, now no longer young, who, like myself, will mingle a grateful memory of his goodness with their grief for his loss."

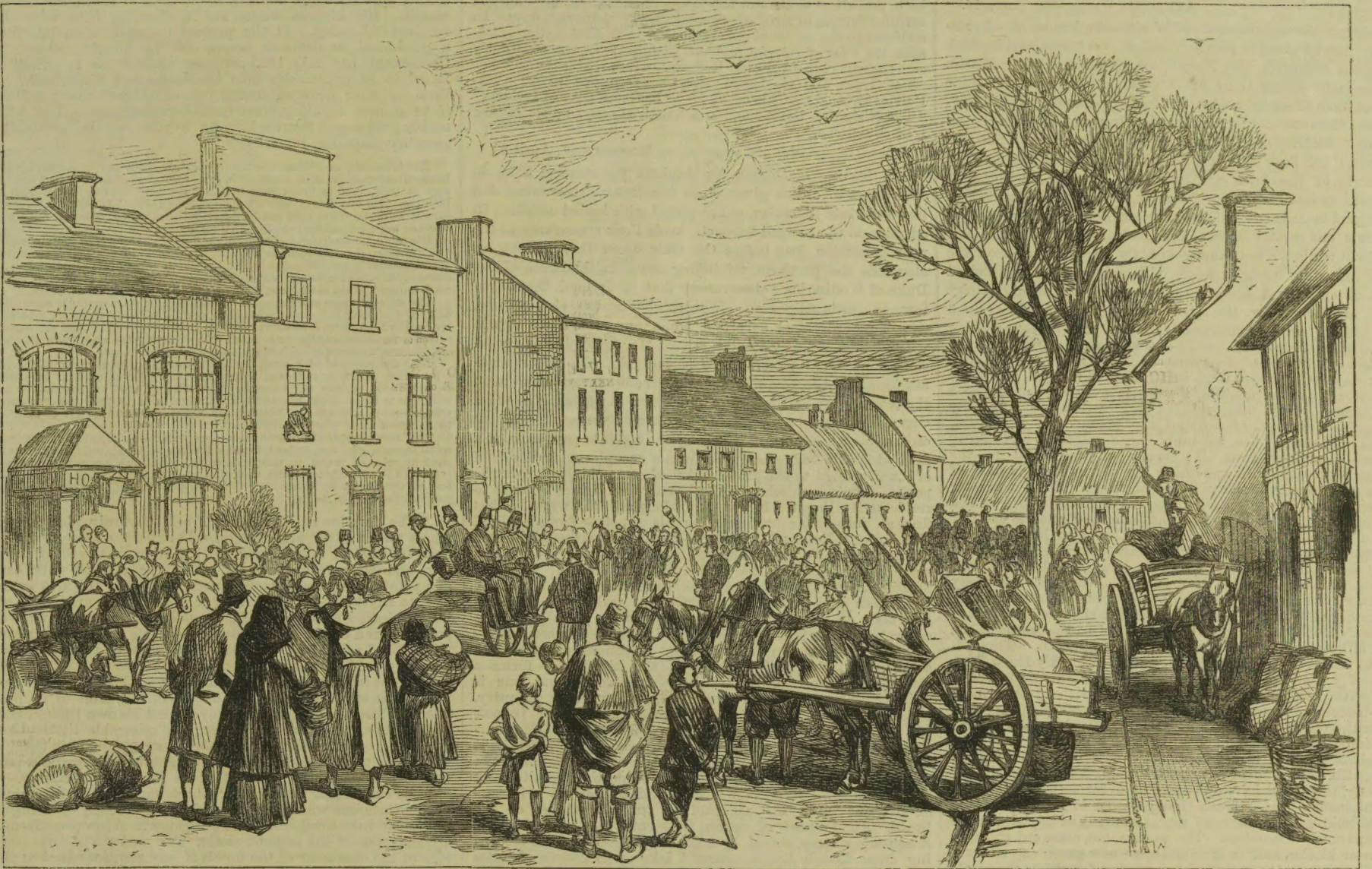




THE CALPE HUNT STEEPLECHASES, GIBRALTAR.



SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.



RORY OF THE HILLS TAKEN FROM THE POLICE BARRACK AT EDGEWORTHSTOWN TO LONGFORD GAOL.



MEATH LADS ON THEIR GARDEN PLOT AT CROSSAKTEL.  
SEE PAGE 424.



## IRELAND.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ATHLONE, Westmeath, April 16.

Mullingar, the county town of Westmeath, has an air of prosperity, and what might pass for comfort over here, about it which contrasts strikingly with Navan, the principal town in Meath. In the main streets there are several large shops; the stone houses have all slated roofs; the footways are paved with flag-stones; there are two pretentious-looking, and according to all accounts thriving, banks in it; the Protestant and Catholic churches are both substantial-looking stone edifices; at the outskirts of the town are extensive barracks, occupied by several hundred men, a poorhouse, and a gaol; and, what is of considerable moment to the traveller, Mullingar boasts of, at any rate, one capital hotel. The great horse and cattle fair was held while we were there, and the railway trains on the night preceding brought shoals of people and many hundred head of cattle and horses into the place—the sheep and pigs came, I fancy, for the most part, by road. The hotel was filled with gentleman-farmers and horse-looking men, with wonderful neckties, cut-away coats, and the tightest of trousers. Everyone in the place was astir soon after daybreak; horses were being trotted up and down the high street, and on crossing the bridge over the canal which runs from Dublin alongside of the railway, and finally joins the Shannon, one found the green, as it is called, which is formed of a tolerably large tract of undulating ground extending from the banks of the canal to the barracks, crowded with something like three thousand head of cattle and some hundreds of scores of sheep. Irish character was seen here to perfection, from the hunting squire on the look-out for a hack to the peasant who had come to the fair with a single pig to dispose of. The frieze coat, however, predominated largely over the broadcloth—frieze, too, of almost every shade, in which sun and rain had wrought, moreover, endless variations. Every kind of hat in every degree of rusty condition, from the ancient narrow-brimmed beaver of eighteen inches high to the latest Alpine or Fenian shape with a tuft of peacock's feathers stuck at the side, graced the heads of the Pats, Mikes, and Tims of the county of Westmeath. The tailcoat to which the Irishman has clung so fondly for a long term of years in the country districts was only occasionally met with, and mostly in company with yellow cord knee-breeches and grey worsted stockings; this long-favoured garment, in fact, seems to be at last yielding place to the round shooting-jacket made, of course, of Pat's favourite frieze. Shillelachs were scarce, for Irish fairs no longer end in Irish rows; still, among them were some fine blackthorns, the colour of ebony, that must have descended from father to son through several generations. Green ribbons were to be seen in the button-holes of a few farmers' sons, and many of the latter wore brilliant emerald neckties. The women, too, came out strongly in green kirtles, and in spic-and-span new green cap ribbons. There was no great amount of bargaining for either the cattle or the sheep. Dealers, many of whom came from England, inquired the prices, made their offers, and, if these were not accepted, generally turned upon their heels in search of other lots.

But with the horses and the pigs it was far different, and the amount of chaffering that went on every time a pig changed hands was something prodigious. Fancy a cart as full as it can pack of young porkers; the donkey is turned loose to graze, the wheels are removed from their axles, and the body of the cart rests on the ground. Pat, a middle-aged Irish farmer in a very small way, and Biddy, his wife, lol beside it, both on the look-out for buyers. Another little farmer in want of pigs sidles up, leans over the side of the cart, and eyes the litter; prices are demanded and given, and everytime this is done the intending buyer is required to hold out his hand, which the seller continues to strike with all his force, not only whenever he names his figure, but also each time that he expatiates as none but an Irishman can do on the points of his porcine brood. The views of buyer and seller not being in accord, a crowd will gradually gather round, and, for the time, take the matter quite out of the hands of the two principals, to whom, by-the-way, they are perfect strangers, arguing with one another, coaxing first one to buy and then the other to sell, and really seeming to take more interest in the transaction than the parties immediately concerned. After continually separating from each other, then returning and following each other about, the principals will commence bargaining afresh. "Don't be going on that way wid me," urges Pat; "what will yer give?" An offer is made. "Be the whip in me hand," rejoins Pat, "if yer gave me me price even, it would not be so much as a pin in my sleeve." Proposed buyer continuing obdurate, Biddy interposes a wheedling remark, "Sure, now, without some struggle there'll be no bargain." By the time the intending buyer's hand has been beaten nearly blue by repeated blows from Pat's brawny fist, and Pat has shouted himself hoarse with expatiating on the points of the young hogs, one of which, from time to time, he will seize by the hind legs and holding these high in the air will drop the animal on its forefeet and let it struggle with all its might and squeak at its topmost pitch, showing at the same time the strength of its lungs and the perfection of its muscular development—by this time the parties will agree to split the sixpence per pig about which they have been disputing for the past half hour.

While the fair was going on the main street of the town was occupied at all points by small detachments of constabulary, who had, however, nothing to do except, as the day wore on, to occasionally conduct to their post some unfortunate peasant who, having sold his pig to advantage, had taken an extra noggin of whisky on the strength of it, and commenced to disturb the peace of this remarkably quiet town. There was, however, nothing like general rollicking after the fair was over: men went off quietly by rail with their heads of cattle, by road with their pigs, on cars or in carts with their pockets stuffed full of dirty £1 notes; and long before the sun was down the ten thousand or more people that the fair had brought into the town had all cleared out of it, and one found the coffee-room of the hotel utterly deserted.

The outskirts of Mullingar, in almost every direction, had their several stories of agrarian outrage, after much the same fashion as the environs of Kells. I will, however, defer all allusion to the subject until the sketches you have received in reference to some of the more remarkable among them are ready for publication. The police say that, since the passing of the Peace Preservation Act, the district around Mullingar has become tolerably quiet, and that threatening notices have almost entirely ceased. They believe, however, that among the farmers' sons generally there are a considerable number of Fenians and even Ribbonmen; with no enlarged organisation, however, but banded together in particular districts for the purposes of secret drill, and to enforce a general system of terror, the ultimate object of which is to keep down any rise

in rents. The prevalent state of feeling is due they say, in a great measure, to a particular class of publications which, if not exactly seditious, are closely allied to it. This reminds me of the class of publications that filled the shop-windows of the little periodical dealers in the towns of Meath from which the reading farmer derived his mental supply on market days. In addition to the national papers, such as the *Nation*, the *Irishman*, the *Flag of Ireland*, and the *Weekly News*, one constantly came across cheap volumes in flashy covers with such titles as "The Green and the Red," "Speeches from the Dock," "The Patriot Brothers, a Tale of '98," "The Green Flag of Ireland," "The Rising of the Moon," and "Dick Massey, a Tale of the Irish Evictions."

ROSCOMMON, April 20.

On leaving Mullingar for Athlone one noticed that, in accordance to orders given since the Peace Preservation Act had come into operation, police armed with loaded carbines, in addition to their sword-bayonets, made their appearance at the railway station just before the train from Dublin drew up alongside the platform, reminding one more than ever of the Duke of Wellington's observation that in Ireland the rule of force is continually seen. Disagreeable as the view may be, one can hardly feel surprised when one remembers it was within sight of this very station that Mr. Anketell was mysteriously murdered in the course of last year. He was station-master at Mullingar, where various rumours are afloat as to the reason why he became a mark for the assassin's bullet. One attributes it to his having discharged some old servants on the line; another to his having entered into possession of a field which he had caused the former occupier to be deprived of; and a third to the gratification of some old grudge on the part of people with whom he had quarrelled before he came to reside at Mullingar. It was ten o'clock at night when he was fired at, just as he was entering his own door from the line. Mr. Anketell lingered for several days; but, although he saw his murderer, who came almost close to him when he fired, he stated that he should be unable to identify him. At both Mullingar and at Athlone (less than thirty miles distant from each other, and connected by the railway) a considerable body of troops is stationed. The latter place—from its central situation in the very heart of Ireland as it were, having railways diverging in four different directions, commanding, so to speak, the four quarters of the kingdom—forms a strategical point of the utmost importance; and one is quite prepared to find artillery, cavalry, and infantry, together with a military train, quartered there. Indeed, of an evening the town swarms with soldiers. Considering the admirable situation of Athlone, occupying, too, as it does, the rising ground on the Leinster side of the Shannon, and extending a considerable distance along the opposite bank of this majestic river, one is surprised to find no evidences of exterior trade, and no kind of traffic whatever on the broad, placid sheet of water that cuts the town in two. A solitary wherry, rowed by soldiers proceeding to or returning from Lough Ree, a splendid lake some couple of miles distant, is the only object in sight up the stream; while below bridge, save a small steam-yacht and a few pleasure-boats laid up until the summer sets in, there is no kind of craft visible on this side of the weir—beyond which, however, when the weather is favourable, some half dozen or more fishing-boats may be seen. When, however, strangers, struck with the admirable position of Athlone, settle down on the spot and seek to create a trade of their own, they seem to be interfered with and driven from the place; this was, at any rate, the lot of an Englishman who opened a large timber-yard and who set up some saw-mills on the river bank. No sooner had he established himself than he was beset with threatening notices to clear off; and, although the people whom he employed urged him to stay, and promised him every protection, he felt that his most prudent course was to abandon the undertaking, which he accordingly did, affording a warning to his compatriots generally not to interfere with the rights of labour as they are understood in Central Ireland.

A tenant farmer of Westmeath, writing to Dr. Hill, one of the poor-law inspectors, says, "Notices to quit are seldom thought of in this county; the bullet of the assassin would settle that question." But the bullet of the assassin does not confine itself to settling this question only. In Westmeath, or, rather, in the neighbourhood of Athlone, no lady or gentleman dare even discharge a servant. For having dismissed a domestic servant and a couple of labouring men, Mr. Maclean, residing at Cooke's Cottage, Lessawollen, a mile and a half from Athlone, was fired at a few weeks since; or, rather, a loaded blunderbus was discharged just after dusk through his dining-room window a few moments after he had quitted the apartment. This part of Westmeath has enjoyed an evil reputation ever since the murder of Captain Rowland Tarleton, of the King's County Militia, now nearly a twelvemonth ago, owing to this gentleman persevering in a determination he had come to to discharge a herdsman engaged on his farm. It was a matter of common talk in the neighbourhood for weeks previously that he was to be shot, and Captain Tarleton was perfectly cognisant of the rumour, but relied for his security on a loaded revolver which he always carried about with him; how futilely, however, the result showed, for he was shot dead while passing from one field to another early one April afternoon. Although everybody surmised who the murderer was, there was no evidence forthcoming against him, and after detaining the herdsman, with others, in custody for some time, he was eventually set at liberty and allowed to emigrate to America.

Threatening notices are extremely prevalent in the neighbourhood of Athlone. But a short time since one was stuck up on St. Mary's Roman Catholic chapel, warning any of the tenants of the Rev. Wm. Cooke not to pay more than 30s. an acre for their land, or to order their coffins. These notices almost invariably have reference to the amount of rent to be paid per acre. The police do not attach any particular importance to them, believing the majority of the writers to be actuated mainly by the spirit of imitation, and not to have the smallest intention of carrying out their threats. It is not so with the gentry of the neighbourhood, however, as several of these continue to go to church on Sundays, with a couple of constables, armed to the teeth, riding with them on their cars. Among others is Mr. Mansell, of Killenure House, who thus attends the church of Kilkenny West, the successor of

The decent church that topped the neighbouring hill

of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," situated less than a couple of miles away, and concerning which I shall have something to say on a future occasion. All the gentry make a point of moving about with loaded revolvers; and on market-days at Athlone the landlady of the principal hotel there usually has eight or ten of these murderous weapons ranged along a shelf in her bar-parlour, which gentlemen attending the market have confided temporarily to her care.

The county of Roscommon, with an area of over 600,000 acres, has no more than 134,000 under tillage, or about a sixth

of the whole. Certainly, there are some immense tracts of bog in this county. The population is upwards of 157,000, being at the rate of one to every six-sevenths of an acre of cultivated land. The condition of the agricultural labourer in this county appears to be more pitiable than in Meath and Westmeath. His highest wages are in shearing time, when he receives 15d. a day. At the present moment, when labour is a good deal in demand, wages in the neighbourhood of Castlerea are only 14d. per day against the 2s. which I found to be universally paid in Meath and Westmeath. A farm labourer engaged by the year considers himself well off if he secures 1s. a day, some employers only paying 10d., with nothing whatever thrown in. No wonder, as Dr. Brodie, the poor-law inspector, remarks,—

The labourers as a class are not contented. Previous to the famine the labourer enjoyed his cabin, attached to some farm, with a rood, or half acre, or acre of land, and facilities for obtaining con-acre land to sow a crop of potatoes. He was able to rear his pig and keep fowl. The farmer's wife was usually kind and charitable, and by donations of skimmed or butter milk, and in other ways, helped the support of his family.

His cabin, no doubt, was squalid and unsightly; but he was more cheerful and contented than the labourer of to-day, who has nothing but his day's wages. When potatoes grew and turf dried, his immediate wants were supplied, and an elasticity of spirits, a complacent resignation under all kinds of trouble, which are becoming things of the past, filled up the place of material comforts.

The social changes and custom of the last twenty years render it most difficult for a labourer to get an allotment of land. Landlords' views are generally opposed to it; and, let it be viewed as it may, the fact remains, that you cannot convince an Irishman that he is better off as a daily labourer, even with fair wages, than he would be with the possession of a bit of land.

With the young of both sexes, the best labourers and farm-servants, there is a prevailing desire to emigrate, which they carry out as soon as they have enough saved to pay the expense. The offer of good employment is not sufficient to induce them to stay at home, when it is in their power to carry this intention into effect. Nothing but the possession of a "bit of land"—two or three acres—could divert them from it.

The labour supply of resident landowners is now chiefly drawn from their small tenants, who are obliged to attend when required to do the landlords' work at rates of wages, in many instances, considerably under the current rates paid to ordinary labourers, and without regard to the inconvenience or loss to the tenant by being obliged to neglect his own business at critical periods of sowing or reaping.

"The farmers of Roscommon," said a sturdy ploughman, whose wages at the present moment are 6s. per week, and who pays his master 30s. a year for his cabin, in the middle of a bog, and an acre of bogland, which he planted with oats and potatoes, hoping, though doubting, whether the first would turn to anything—"the farmers of Roscommon are nearly all well off—are gentlemen, in fact—and require a poor man to put his hand to his hat whenever he meets them." "Do you think, Sir," asked he, "the Land Bill is going to do the poor man any good?" This is the first question which the more intelligent Irish agricultural labourer invariably asks a stranger, into whose eyes he looks trustfully, believing him to be possessed of knowledge immeasurably beyond his own limited ken.

The town of Roscommon seems a miserable little place, consisting of little else than a single straggling street and a largeish church at the upper end of the town, occupying a portion of the open space in front of its immense courthouse—a hideous castellated kind of structure, surmounted by clumsy battlements, but which enjoys the character locally of being an elegant architectural ornament to the town. A few paces from it are the ruins of the ancient castle. The reader will form some idea of the character of the hotels if one mentions that at the best of the two one found—the morning being wet—half a truss of straw flung down on the bare boards of the passage to do duty for a mat—a piece of fastidiousness which the dirty state of the uncarpeted stairs rendered quite superfluous. The place has one recommendation, it is free from beggars. Neither in the towns of Westmeath nor of Roscommon has one been pestered by mendicants, as was one's fate in Meath. Save one ragged member of the fraternity, whose garments, if not of the same brilliant colours as Harlequin's suit, were nevertheless composed of quite as many pieces, and who asked our charity on the plea that his "backbone and stomach were mating with hunger and thirst," we entirely escaped this kind of persecution.

P.S.—I hear, as I am about posting this letter, that Michael Kerrigan—postmaster of Slanemore, in the county of Westmeath, and brother of a man who was lately shot dead in the county of Mayo—was fired at on Friday night last by two men whom he recognised, and one of whom has been arrested. Thirty police constables, it is said, are scouring the country for the other.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public, under the usual regulations.

The *Warrington Guardian* states that Colonel Wilson-Patten has withdrawn his offer of a gift of a park to the town, "in consequence of the parsimonious conduct of the Town Council at their last meeting."

The Ripon Fine-Art Exhibition was opened, on Monday afternoon, by Earl De Grey and Ripon. The exhibition has been promoted for the benefit of the Ripon Scientific Society and Mechanics' Institution. It consists of specimens of the fine arts contributed by the gentry and nobility of the county. It also contains the regalia from the South Kensington Museum, and the Abyssinian collection, including the crown and shield of Theodore and the personal ornaments of his Queen. There is likewise a collection of pre-historic relics from the Yorkshire tumuli.

The education question was discussed, yesterday week, at the Good-Friday conference of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Sunday School Union. A resolution was passed protesting against the proposal of the Government bill "to give local boards power to determine the religion to be taught in schools supported by public taxation;" and another protest was adopted against power being conferred upon local boards to enforce the attendance of children at denominational schools and against a conscience clause. The conference resolved to insist that in all schools established or supported by local rates the instruction given shall be absolutely unsectarian.

Mr. Peter Greenwell, of Bolton, who by industry and the most rigid economy rose from very humble circumstances to a position of affluence, died last week, and has left some large bequests to local institutions and personal friends. In early life he was employed as an operative spinner, but soon acquired a large sum of money by his frugality, and many people remember the pride with which he used to boast of having a stocking full of penny pieces. In later years he engaged in some successful building speculations, and these, together with his practice of limiting his expenditure to, it is said, between 4s. and 5s. per week, speedily enabled him to acquire great wealth. He was a man of most eccentric habits, and his long, lank figure caused him to be nicknamed "Long P," an epithet by which he was invariably known. He was never married, and, having but few relatives, has left his money chiefly to personal friends. He has bequeathed £2000 to the Bolton Infirmary; £5000 to Mr. A. L. Briggs, a young cotton-spinner, no relative whatever, but whom he has appointed his executor; £1000 to the Rev. Thomas Loxham, Rector of Great Lever; £500 to the Rev. Richard Loxham (a brother of the last-named gentleman); and many similarly large bequests to other friends.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD TENTERDEN.

The Right Hon. John Henry Abbott, second Lord Tenterden, died on the 10th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 6, 1796, and received his education at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821. He was never married, and is succeeded in the family honours by (the son of his deceased brother, the Hon. Charles Abbott) his nephew, Charles Stuart Aubrey, third and present Baron Tenterden, who was born Dec. 26, 1834, and is married to his cousin, Penelope Mary Gertrude, daughter of Major-General Sir J. R. Smyth, K.C.B. The peerage of Tenterden was conferred, in 1827, on the deceased Lord's father, Lord Chief Justice Abbott, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time.

## LADY EAST.

Caroline Eliza, Lady East, who died on the 7th inst., at Bourton House, Gloucestershire, was second daughter of the late James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, in the county of Warwick, and sister of Chandos, Lord Leigh, the poet. Her Ladyship married, June 27, 1822, Sir James Buller East, Bart., but leaves no issue. Through her grandmother, Lady Caroline Brydges, granddaughter of James, Duke of Chandos, so well known as "the princely Chandos," Lady East was tenth in a direct descent from the Princess Mary, sister and coheir of King Henry VIII.

## MR. RIDDELL, OF FELTON PARK.

Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park, and Swinburne Castle, in Northumberland, High Sheriff in 1836, died on the 5th inst., at the former residence. He was born on May 18, 1802, the eldest son of Ralph Riddell, Esq., of Felton and Horsley, by Elizabeth Blount, his wife, granddaughter of Michel Blount, Esq., of Maple Durham, in the county of Oxford. Thus, paternally and maternally, the deceased gentleman was descended from two of those old historic families remaining among the untitled Catholic gentry—a class which still includes in its ranks the Scropes (the heir-male of which great house is Mr. Scrope, of Danby); the Townleys, of Towneley; the Watertons, of Walton; the Giffards, of Chillington; the Carys, of Torr Abbey; the Hornvolds, of Blackmore Park; the Howards, of Corby, &c. Mr. Riddell married, first, Oct. 15, 1827, Mary, sister of the late Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.; and, secondly, in 1845, Louisa Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart., but leaves issue only by the former (who died June 14, 1843). His eldest son, Thomas William Charles, who was married to Lady Henrietta Plunkett, daughter of the late Earl of Fingall, died at Barcelona in 1867, without male issue, and consequently the second son, John Giffard Riddell, Esq., succeeds to Felton Park.

## COLONEL HALL.

Colonel Thomas Hall, late Grenadier Guards, died at Leamington, on the 25th ult., aged eighty. He entered the 14th Regiment in 1806, and was present with it at the taking of the Isle of France in 1810, and in the expedition to Java in 1811, including the actions of Battavia and Wettevreiden, the storming the entrenched lines at Fort Cornelis, the storming the heights at Serandole, and the capture of the fort of Samarang. He served subsequently as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the army under Sir Hudson Lowe in the south of France, and, proceeding to India, was present at the siege and fall of Bhurtpore, in 1825, as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Edwards, who fell leading the storming column. On that occasion he was himself severely wounded, and was thanked for his conduct in general orders, and promoted to the rank of Major. His commissions bore date as follow:—Lieutenant, 1807; Captain, 1813; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1837; and Colonel, 1851. He had received the war medal, with clasps, for Java, and the medal for Bhurtpore. Colonel Hall succeeded his brother in 1850. He was D. L. for Argyleshire, and J. P. for the counties of Lanark and Argyle.

## MR. ALEXANDER RANDALL.

Alexander Randall, Esq., of Maidstone, banker, died at his residence, Foley House, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-three. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Kent, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1861, during which year his friends and fellow-townsmen, desirous of expressing their respect and esteem for him, and their appreciation of his benevolence, and especially of his local munificence, had his portrait painted by Sir F. Grant and placed in the Townhall. In the following year Mr. Randall presented to his native town a handsome drinking-fountain, and a statue of the Queen, executed by Mr. Thomas.

This year's harvest in Ireland is expected to be a most favourable one.

Trentham Hall, in Staffordshire, a seat of the Duke of Sutherland, was in jeopardy from fire last week. The Duke is well known as an amateur fireman, and the place being provided with engines, the fire was soon extinguished.

An examination for direct commissions will be held at the new building of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, Piccadilly, on Monday, May 16. The number of candidates to be examined will be limited to 150.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of a new chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists of Leigh was laid by Mrs. James Heyes, of The Homestead, Pennington. The building is estimated to cost about £10,000, towards which sum the subscriptions promised amount to about £7400.

Mr. J. Ashbury, Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, has offered a cup, of the value of £75, to be contested for by yachts of the Royal Harwich and Royal Yorkshire Yacht Clubs, in an ocean race from Harwich to Hull, in July next; and also a cup, of the value of 50 gs., as the first prize in a match from Southend to Harwich, May 28.

At the Newcastle Police Court, last week, the Mayor (Mr. James Morrison) presented James Craig, boilermith, living in the Swirle, Sandgate, with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, for his heroic conduct in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures. Craig has been instrumental in saving the lives of eight persons from drowning.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

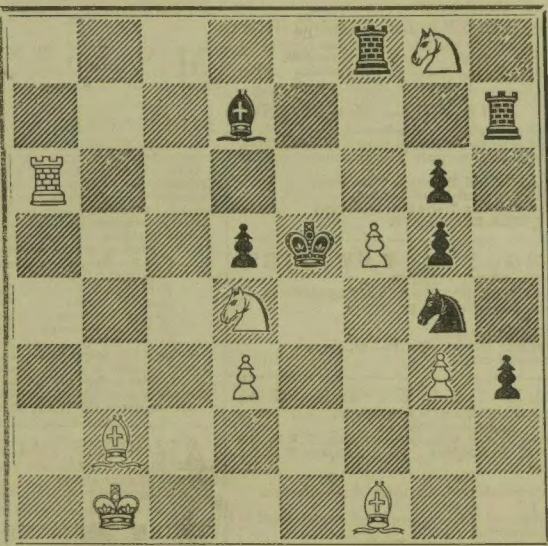
S. ASPA.—Will you be good enough to give the variation arising from Black's playing 1. K to K 3rd? We do not pursue the mate in two moves afterwards. H. C. D.—We received the same solution (and sent it to the author) from a hundred other correspondents. It appears to us quite sound. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1363 has been received from Ines, Jeanes, R. D. T., Vigo, Q. E. D., Percy, Joe, C. B. D.; Gymnast, Wisbech; Nautilus, Geo. Airey, W. G. P., Ayton, Box and Cox, H. D., W. B., Reuter, A. Z., 1870, Sigma, Francis, D. D., Frank H., I. Neville, Derwent, F. H. Mena, Ibis, Try-Again, W. P., Ernest, W. Shodden, Fidelio, M. P., Trevor, P. M. L. Clayton, H. C., Orazio, Emily, Worthing, T. E. Gould, D. C. L., I. F. Arnold, W. S. B., Surbiton, Drood, Magnus, Pilot, Joey, Volunteer, Civis, E. H. Brown, A. Wood; Loly, of Liverpool; Frenchman, Alfyn, P. L. Pavitt, Barney, F. C. S., Felix, Pip, Laura, George C., B. T. A., Velocipede, Bingham, Wilfred, T. C. D., A. Clerk, R. A., Telemachus, O. P., Q., Alpha, Nimrod, W. M. E., Fergus, O'Brien, Hambury, Victorix, S. Badger, G. T., Rifleman, T. M. E., J. N., Major H.; E. S., Maldstone; Wagstaffe, G. R. B., Templar, Omicron, Oriol, Long Tom, Annette, A. Swede, and Eldolon.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1363.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to K Kt 5th (ch) K to B 4th (best)  
2. Q to K 8th Any move  
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1364.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to K Kt 4th B to Q B 8th\*  
2. Q to K 5th (ch) Any move  
3. B or Kt gives mate.  
\*1. WHITE. P to Q B 5th  
2. Q to K 3rd (ch) Any move  
3. Kt or B gives mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 1365.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

An instructive Partie just played between Messrs. STEINITZ and GOSSIP.

(Allgaier-Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. S.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5th  
5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd  
Many players now give the preference to Mr. L. Paulsen's move of B to K Kt 2nd, which is certainly a strong line of defence; but the move in the text is also a very good one, and it leads to more interesting combinations than the other play.  
6. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th  
7. P takes P B to Q 3rd  
8. P to Q 4th Kt to K R 4th  
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles  
10. Q Kt to K 2nd P to K B 3rd  
11. Kt to Q 3rd Q to K sq  
12. Castles P to K B 6th  
13. Q Kt to K B 4th Kt to K Kt 6th  
14. R to K sq Kt to K 7th (ch)  
15. Kt takes Kt P takes K  
16. Q takes P Q to K R 4th  
17. B to K B 4th Q takes K R P  
18. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K R 4th  
19. B takes B P takes B  
20. Kt to K B 4th  
From this point White has very much the better position.  
21. Kt to K 6th Q to K Kt 4th  
Mr. Gossip played too impetuously here. He would have done better, perhaps, by moving his King to Kt 2nd, with the object of opening a check through his R. But it must be admitted, however, that he did tolerably well by the move made, inasmuch as the game was ultimately drawn.

## GREAT CHESS MEETING AT BADEN-BADEN.

The following Programme of an International Congress of Chessplayers, to be held at Baden during next July, has just been issued:—

## DIRECTING COMMITTEE.

President.—S. A. S. Monseigneur le Prince Stourdza.  
Vice-President.—M. de Tourgnieff.  
Secretary.—I. Kolisch.  
Treasurer.—Th. Weib.  
MM. le Baron Maythény, Henri de Haber, Le Colonel Morgan.

## I.—REVISION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE CHESS RULES.

The congress will hold two meetings for the settlement definitively of the rules of chess. The first, held on July 15, will vote a new code of regulations, which will be sent to all the chief European authorities on chess, who will be invited to approve of it, and to make any remarks upon it which their experience may suggest.

The second sitting will take place upon the termination of the tournaments, and the replies received will then be discussed, and the new code submitted to a definitive vote.

## II.—GRAND INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY FOR THE BADE PRIZE OF 3000F.

Players of all countries, on payment of an entrance-fee of 50f., will be entitled to compete for the Bade prize.  
Each player to contest three games with every other competitor. Drawn games to be computed as half games to each of the pair of adversaries. Time of play to be twenty moves an hour; the player exceeding the limit to lose the game. The winner of the largest number of games to be entitled to the first prize; the player winning the next highest number to have the second prize, which will be formed of the amount received for entrance-fee to the tourney.

## III.—HANDICAP TOURNEY.

Amateurs of all nations who wish to compete for the handicap prizes must each pay 20f. towards the formation of the two prizes.

In this Tournament the combatants will be divided by the committee into four classes. Of these the first will give to the second class the Pawn and move; to the third, the Pawn and two moves; and to the fourth a Knight.  
The competitors will be paired by lot. The losers to go out and the winners to continue playing until two only remain, and these two will then contend for the first and second prize.

In the Handicap Tourney the time allowed for consideration will be limited to one hour for thirty moves. The player exceeding this limit to lose the game.

## IV.—CONSULTATION GAME.

The secretary of the Congress will organise among the strongest players present several games in consultation, the prizes for which will depend upon the resources at the treasurer's disposal.

## V.—BANQUET.

After the distribution of the prizes a banquet, under the presidency of Prince Stourdza, will be given in honour of the victors.

[To become a member of the Congress, with the right to be present at the tournaments and the banquet, intending visitors must pay to the treasurer the sum of 30f.]

All communications and all subscriptions to be forwarded to M. T. Weib, Secretary General of the Administration of Bade, at Baden-Baden (Grand-Duché).

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir William Plunkett De Bathe, Bart., of Kings-town, in the county of Meath, formerly of Portman-square, London, who died at his seat, Wood End, Chichester, on the 10th ult., at the age of seventy-seven, was proved in the London Court, on the 13th inst., under £90,000 personalty, by his son, Major-General Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, Bart., Scots Fusilier Guards; James Cornelius O'Dowd, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law; and the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, the joint acting executors and trustees. To each of them he leaves a legacy of £100 for their trouble. The will bears date Dec. 6, 1854, and two codicils, 1859-67. Sir William was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Meath Militia, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He had served with distinction in the Peninsula and in America, and was wounded at the engagement at Baltimore. He received the war medal and two clasps. His estates at Meath and elsewhere he has devised to his son and successor to the Baronetcy, and also leaves him his plate, pictures, furniture, horses, and carriages, and appoints him residuary legatee. To his only daughter, Rosa Mary, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers La Touche Hatton (Grenadier Guards), the only son of Admiral Hatton, he leaves a legacy of £2000. There are a few legacies to relatives and personal friends.

The will of Arthur Morgan, Esq., F.R.S., late actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Office, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and of Stamford-hill, was proved in the London Court, on the 5th inst., under £16,000 personalty, by William Dell, Esq., of Brixton-hill, and John Ware Stephenson, Esq., of New Bridge-street, the joint acting executors. To each he leaves a legacy of £50. The will is dated March 9 last, and the testator died on the following day, aged sixty-nine. He has bequeathed to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000, and leaves her a life interest in the income arising from his freehold and personal property, and after her decease he devises his real estate in Wales to his niece Susan Morgan; and, after leaving some legacies to his servants, he divides his personal property equally between all his nephews and nieces. To his niece Susan Morgan he has left all the property to which he became entitled on the death of her mother, Mrs. Cadogan Morgan.

The will of Robert Anderson, Esq., of Liverpool, merchant, and of Clifton Park, Chester, was proved in London, on the 17th ult., by his sons, Robert, David, and Samuel Anderson, Esqrs., the trustees and executors. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The will is dated April 3, 1868, and a codicil March 6, 1869; and the testator died July 18 following. He has left to his granddaughter, Elizabeth, the daughter of his deceased son Henry, a legacy of £2000; and, subject to this bequest, he leaves the whole of his property amongst his three sons above named.

The wills of the undermentioned have been recently proved:—James Hardcastle, Esq., Manchester, £160,000 personalty; Daniel Samuel Bockett, Esq., £90,000; Henry Blanshard, Esq., jun., banker, £60,000; James Holme, Esq., £60,000; and Samuel Cuning, Esq., Haverstock-hill, £45,000.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, April 16:—

In London the births of 2098 children—1076 boys and 1022 girls—were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1475. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2041, and the deaths 1433 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2245 births and 1576 deaths; the registered births were therefore 147, and the deaths 101 below the estimated average.

Zymotic diseases caused 271 deaths, including 2 from small-pox, 28 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 13 from croup, 55 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus, 16 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 8 from simple continued fever, 10 from erysipelas, and 18 from diarrhoea. Phthisis caused 200 deaths, bronchitis 196, pneumonia 63, heart disease 65. Sixty-five persons died of old age, one of them, a female, said to be "about 100 years" old. The deaths by violence numbered 41, of which 32 were the result of accident, 2 of homicide, and 5 of suicide. In the public institutions of the metropolis 271 deaths were registered; of these 162 occurred in workhouses, 3 in military and naval asylums, 76 in general hospitals, 8 in hospitals for special diseases, 5 in lying-in hospitals, 7 in military and naval hospitals, 5 in hospitals and asylums for foreigners, and 5 in lunatic asylums.

In the week 4764 births and 3367 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 24 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the preceding four weeks was 26 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality in the seventeen English towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 24 per 1000; Portsmouth, 25; Norwich, 23; Bristol, 27; Wolverhampton, 34; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 25; Nottingham, 19; Liverpool, 26; Manchester, 26; Salford, 25; Bradford, 25; Leeds, 26; Sheffield, 26; Hull, 20; Sunderland, 20; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 13. The deaths registered in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 20 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 30 per 1000; and in Dublin, 26.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending last Saturday showed an annual rate of 33 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox has caused 1135 of the deaths in Paris during the last fifteen weeks, the mortality from that disease being at the rate of 21 deaths annually to every 10,000 of the population. In London the fatal cases of smallpox during the same period have been 109, and the annual mortality 1 in 10,000 living. There is no law in France rendering vaccination compulsory. In Berlin the deaths recorded during the seven days ending the 14th inst. gave an annual rate of 36 per 1000; and in Vienna during the week ending the 9th inst. a rate of 34 per 1000.

In the city of Bombay the deaths during the week ending the 22nd ult. were 288, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000. In the corresponding week of five previous years the deaths averaged 436, the equivalent rate of annual mortality being 28 per 1000. Smallpox caused 68 deaths in the first twelve weeks of the present year, against 532 deaths from that disease recorded in the same time last year. The progress of sanitary improvement in India—the source of the great cholera epidemics—is watched with extreme interest in England; and it is with much satisfaction that the Registrar-General is now able to publish every week returns for Bombay, to be followed, he hopes, ere long by similar returns from Madras and Calcutta.

Mr. Spofforth, the well-known agent of the Conservative party, has resigned his office, a post he has filled since 1859.



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